An outline of the history, successful management and progress of the State Normal School of California, given in this issue.

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

An account of how incorrigible Prisoners are governed and treated in other State Prisons, etc., is published in this issue.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 143. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1887. WHOLE NO. 11,326.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

An Important Branch of Our Educational System.

HISTORICAL OUTLINE PRESENTED.

The Largest Attendance of any State Normal School—The Several Boards of Trustees, the Faculties, Etc.

No branch of a State Government is of more importance in a general or practical point of view than that of her schools. It is admitted by all writers that the future progress and stability of our political institutions depend very greatly on the intelligence of the people. Back of this intellectual condition, with fostering care, stand the public school-rooms, the Normal Schools and the State University. It is our purpoes here to consider the Normal Schools only, as the State with a beneficent hand has endowed these liberally, on the presumption that through them will come a degree of practical scholarly attainment, and a proficiency in school-room work calculated to better the condition of the public school system. It is to the credit of the far-sightedness of the early legislators of the State that normal training was considered a necessary adjunct, even in the beginning of our school system.

FIRST NORMAL SCHOOL INSTITUTED.

This is made apparent in the fact that he Legislature made an appropriation and established a Normal School in San Francisco in 1862. The school opened July 23, 1862, with an enrollment of only six pupils. But this was the germ, the nucleus from which was to spring an institution of imposing intellectual significance.

In 1871, the school was removed to San Jose, and from June 14th of that year until July, 1872, rooms provided by the City Board of Education were used. On the last-named date the pupils and faculty occupied the Normal School building, in which rooms had been prepared sufficient for immediate use. The building was completed in the summer of 1876.

SCHOOL BURNED OUT.

On the night of the 10th of February, 1880, the Normal School building was burned to the ground, and nearly all of the costly and elegant apparatus, all the reference library, most of the maps, charts and other appliances were destroyed. The cabinet and museum, and the extensive herbarium, the result of years of patient labor in collecting and arranging, were entirely lost, together with the valuable scientific works which had been gathered together as adjuncts to the collections. The general library and a very small portion of the furniture were saved from destruction.

Notwithstanding this fearful disaster, the school was continued with only one day's interruption. The use of the High School building was generously and promptly tendered by the City Board of Education, and it was at once vacated by the city schools, and occupied by the Normal School.

NEW BUILDING PROVIDED.

In the course of one year the new building was completed at a total cost of $148,936 95. The Legislature had appropriated $150,000 for the purpose, and the balance, $1,063 95, was returned to the State Treasury.

This Normal School building is located in Washington Square, a tract of land covering six blocks, in one of the most beautiful and attractive portions of that delightful city. The building, a cut of which accompanies this article, is a fine structure, admirably adapted to its purpose, and reflects credit upon the city in which it is located and upon the State. The new edifice is of brick, with stone sills and lintels, and covers an area of between 4,000 and 5,000 superficial feet more than the former building—the enlargement being in the wings. It has a frontage of 236 feet 5 inches, facing the west, and a depth of 175 feet.

TRUSTEES OF SAN JOSE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The San Jose Normal School, the parent institution, is managed by the following Board of Trustees: Governor Washington Bartlett, Hon. Ira G. Hoitt, State Superintendent; James Denman, of San Francisco; E. Ellard Beans, of San Jose; Lawrence Archer, of San Jose; Ralph Love, of New Almaden, and Hon. Thomas Laine, of San Jose. The Governor and Superintendent are ex-officio members. The Trustees hold their position by virtue of appointment from the Governor.

THE FACULTY.

The following is the Faculty now engaged in the San Jose Normal School: Chas. H. Allen, Principal and Teacher of Pedagogics; C. W. Childs, Vice-Principal and Teacher of History and Book-keeping; Mary E. Wilson, Principal of Training Department and Critic Teacher; Helen S. Wright, Preceptress and Teacher of Rhetoric; George R. Kleeberger, Zoology, Chemistry, and Geology; A. H. Randall, Physics and Mathematics; Mary J. Titus, Pedagogics and Arithematic; Lucy M. Washburn, Physiology and Mathematics; Cornelia Walker, Pedagogy, Grammar and Reading; Mary E. B. Norton, Botany and Geography; Glora F. Bennett, Rhetoric, Grammar and Reading; Jessica B. Thompson, Rhetoric and Word Analysis; Myrtie C. Hudson, Composition and Grammar; Gerhard Schoof, Drawing; Fannie M. Estabrook, Reading; Mamey Murray, Temporary Assistant; J. H. Elwood, Teacher of Music; Ruth Royce, Librarian; Mrs. B. L. Hollenbeck, Teacher of Preparatory Class; Lizzie P. Sargent, Principal of Primary Class and Critic Teacher; Jennie M. Hammond, Teacher in Training Department; Mrs. A. E. Bush, Curator of Museum.

TEACHERS AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

A wise provision adopted concerning the Faculty is that, when once elected, the teacher retains his situation so long as desired, unless dismissed for *cause*. Thus each instructor is inspired to make constant efforts to qualify himself for the duties of a situation, the retention of which depends on his undivided efforts.

There is connected with this school a training department, in which the design is to exhibit the best methods of instruction, and in which the pupils are required to teach during their senior year, thus exemplifying their ability to govern a class and fitness to take charge of a primary or grammar school before they are graduated.

EXCELS IN NUMBERS ALL STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Principal Allen, in his report, says of the San Jose Normal School:

During the present year we have reached the highest number ever enrolled in the school, namely, six hundred and ninety-one in the Normal Department, and more than eight hundred in the entire school. We have have had a larger number of Normal pupils enrolled than any other State Normal School in the United States. The Normal College of New York City, and the Normal School for Girls in Philadelphia, alone outnumber us.

The changes in the course of study, particularly advancing the grade for admission, will doubtless reduce the number of pupils for the next year or two; closing the Preparatory Class will contribute to the same result. The additional interest in normal instruction, and the increasing demand for trained teachers will, however, keep the attendance pretty nearly what it has been in previous years.

The liberal provisions made for suplying the school with additional illustrative apparatus will make the work of the coming year easier and more efficient, and some good practical results are anticipated from the establishment even of a small mechanical department.

The appropriation of one thousand dollars a year for the library will enable us to add greatly to the culture already placed within the reach of our pupils. It is a gratifying fact that the library is becoming a more and more important feature in the school, and its influence is being felt in the work of every class. It is no small part of the equipment of a young teacher that he has formed even a casual acquaintance with a library of well selected books.

The two classes graduated during the year—one, numbering forty-five, in December; and one, numbering fifty-three, in May—go out as the first complete result of the changes made in our course of study.

The additional work done in the Training Department has made them, in one sense, experienced teachers. Five months' observation, for which the pupil is held strictly responsible, and five months' actual practice under judicious and searching criticism, are worth more to the embryo teacher in the way of experience than years of practice without supervision.

The question constantly arises, "Where are your graduates to find places? The State is already overcrowded with teachers." This question implies, if it does not assert, that the Normal Schools are sending out too many teachers.

For the surplus teachers, if such a surplus exists, the Normal Schools are not responsible. The largest classes graduated do not furnish two teachers per year to a county, and this would hardly make good the death rate, to say nothing of marriages and other accidents. There are two other sources which furnish a large number of teachers.

There is a constant influx of teachers from the East, drawn here by your charming climate, or more often by the higher salaries paid here. But the most prolific source is the semi-annual county examination. With from four to twenty teachers licensed at each examination, it is not strange that the ranks are overcrowded.

These candidates are usually prepared for the examination in grammar or high schools, and sometimes in so-called normal classes. Their preparation is likely to be for an examination rather than for teaching; but being at or near their homes they secure positions, and often fill them to the satisfaction of the patrons.

Although this state of things may seem to work a temporary evil (by trusting the education of children to untrained teachers), it is an evil that will, in the end, remedy itself by working out the problem of the "survival of the fittest." People are already beginning to find the difference between trained and untrained teachers; and as this difference becomes more apparent, trained teachers will be more and more in demand.

LOS ANGELES NORMAL SCHOOL.

In 1881 the Legislature considered the petition of the people from the southern part of the State in a favorable light, and made an appropriation of $50,000 for the construction of a suitable school building. The citizens of Los Angeles made a liberal donation of grounds, and in due time the school was in progress, with Professor Ira Moore as Principal. Until the spring of 1887 this school was known as a branch of the San Jose Normal School, being governed by the same Board of Trustees. This system of management was found not to work in the interest of the school, and by action of the Leglisalture last winter a separate management was provided, except that the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction are ex officio members of each Board of Trustees.

TRUSTEES AND FACULTY.

Under this new law the Governor recently made the following appointments of Trustees for this State Normal School; Byron Waters, San Bernardino; Clara Foltz, San Diego; Hon. Stephen M. White, George H. Smith, O. W. Childs, Los Angeles.

The Faculty is composed of the following experienced teachers: Ira Moore, Principal; C. J. Flatt, Vice-Principal; Emma L. Hawks, preceptress; Millville Dozier, Harriet E. Dunn, Sarah P. Monk, Miss H. J. Merritt, Miss Seaman, teachers.

The school at once became a prominent scholastic institution, and has continued to grow in favor with the people of Southern California, until the enrollment during the last term aggregated more than 250. The location is enough to assure it an era of prosperity scarcely second to that which the San Jose school enjoys. We give an admirable cut of the school building in this issue.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NORMAL SCHOOL.

A desire to advance the public welfare and to do justice to the North as well as the Central and Southern parts of this great State, induced the Legislature at its last session to make an appropriation of $50,000 for the institution of a third Normal School and the construction of a building therefor, to be located, as was afterwards decided, in the beautiful town of Chico, Butte county. The preliminary steps have been taken, and before another year this institution will be a strong candidate for public favor. The sphere of usefulness before it is great, and with proper organization and management will prove a wonderful addition to our school system in the northern portion of the State. Recently the Governor appointed the following as its Board of Trustees, all of whom reside in Chico, viz: J. W. B. Montgomery, Hon. John Bidwell, L. H. McIntosh, A. H. Crew, and F. C. Lusk, who have the management and organization of the school in their hands.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF LAW.

The powers and duties of each Board of Trustees are as follows:

First—To elect a Secretary, who shall receive such salary, not to exceed $150 per annum, as may be allowed by the Board.

Second—To prescribe rules for their own government and the government of the school.

Third—To prescribe rules for the reports of officers and teachers of the school, and for visiting other schools and institutes.

Fourth—To provide for the purchase of school apparatus, furniture, stationery and text-books for the use of the pupils.

Fifth—To establish and maintain training or model schools, and require the pupils of the Normal School to teach and instruct classes therein.

Sixth—To elect a Principal and other necessary teachers, fix their salaries and prescribe their duties.

Seventh—To issue diplomas of graduation upon the recommendation of the Faculty of the school.

Eighth—To control and expend all moneys appropriated for the support and maintenance of the school, and all money received from tuition or from donation. In no event shall moneys appropriated for the support of the school, or received from tuition or donations, be paid or used for compensation or traveling expenses of the Trustees of the school, except when attending the joint meetings provided for by Section 1,492 of the Political Code of the State of California, and each Trustee attending such meetings shall receive the same mileage as is allowed by law to members of the Legislature, for not more than two meetings in each school year.

Ninth—To cause a record of all their proceedings to be kept, which shall be open to public inspection at the school.

Tenth—To keep, open to public inspection, an account of receipts and expenditures.

Eleventh—To annually report to the Governor a statement of all their transactions, and of all matters pertaining to the school.

Twelfth—To transmit with such report a copy of the principal teacher's annual report.

Thirteenth—To revoke any diploma by them granted, on receiving satisfactory evidence that the holder thereof is addicted to drunkenness, is guilty of gross immorality, or is reputedly dishonest in his dealings; *provided*, that such person shall have at least thirty days' previous notice of such contemplated action, and shall, if he asks it, be heard in his own defense.

Each Board of Trustees must hold two regular meetings in each year, and may hold special meetings, at the call of the Secretary, when directed by the Chairman.

The Principal of each State Normal School must make a detailed annual report to the Board of Trustees, with a catalogue of the pupils, and such other particulars as the Board may require or he may think useful.

He must also attend County Institutes, and lecture before them on subjects relating to public schools and the profession of teaching.

The Board of Trustees of each State Normal School, upon the recommendation of the Faculty, may issue to those pupils who worthily complete the full course of study and training prescribed, a diploma of graduation. To each pupil receiving this diploma, and thereafter teaching successfully in the public schools of this State for three years, and to each pupil who worthily completes the post graduate course, the State Board of Education shall grant an educational diploma.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION, PROMOTION AND GRADUATION.

For admission to the Junior Class, the following qualifications are requisite:

1. Age—Sixteen years.
2. Certificates—A valid certificate of any county or city in this State.
3. A diploma of graduation from some Public Grammar or High School in the State.

Those wanting the last two qualifications can be admitted only on examination, and none will be admitted to the examination who have not completed the Grammar School course as prescribed in the counties of the State, or a course of study equivalent thereto. Pupils holding the Grammar School diploma are entitled to admission to the Junior Class without examination. Candidates for admission to advanced classes are examined in all the studies of the preceding classes.

It will be observed that the diplomas specified are those issued by the Boards of Education to students completing the County Grammar School course. In the large towns and cities of the State, where High Schools exist, the Grammar School course is not so extensive.

The fact has been demonstrated that the graduates of the County Grammar Schools can do most of the work in the Junior year in about one term. The grade of admission has therefore been raised, so that none will be admitted on examination who cannot, in the opinion of the Faculty, do the work of the advanced Junior Class.

Those expecting to enter any class in the school should examine carefully the "Conditions of admission," and the "Advice to those who enter the school," and they must not expect to enter until they are prepared to meet *all* requirements.

Pupils may enter any course for which they are qualified, but a great advantage will be derived from taking the full elementary course, to secure that thoroughness of drill necessary to the skillful teacher.

All pupils are examined frequently, and if they show either incapacity or unwillingness to do the required work, are assigned to lower classes, or excused from attendance.

None are admitted to the Senior Class under seventeen years of age, and candidates for admission to this class will be examined in methods of teaching elementary subjects.

By a resolution of the Board, adopted May 15, 1883, pupils will hereafter be admitted only at the beginning of the terms of schools. The Faculty have, however, power to suspend this rule in cases which, for good and sufficient reasons, they may consider exceptional. None are, under any circumstances, admitted to the Senior Class after the first examination each term, as none are graduated who have not been one year in attendance at the school.

Applicants for admission are required to make and sign the following declaration: "I hereby declare that my purpose in entering the school is to fit myself for teaching, and that I intend to teach in the public schools of California;" and to make a deposit of five dollars, which will be refunded when they leave, if clear on the books of the Librarian, and if there are no charges for injury to reference books, building or furniture.

As the Preparatory Class, so long connected with the school, has been abolished, no provision can be made for those who show themselves not qualified to enter the Junior Class. A few of the younger applicants may find seats in the Model Class, but candidates for admission will do well to be quite sure that they are qualified before incurring the expense of coming here.

Pupils completing the course of study, training, and practice prescribed by the Board, to the satisfaction of the Faculty, will receive a diploma, upon which County and City Boards of Education are authorized to issue first grade certeficates. In most counties of this State, and in all the counties of Nevada and Oregon, this is done. This certificate is perpetual, and requires only the requisite experience to entitle the holder to an educational or life diploma.

By a resolution of the Board, adopted April 25, 1884, provision was made for honorary promotion. The action of the Board was as follows:

"Pupils entering any class without conditions, either on examination or by promotion, who show in all their studies excellent scholarship, shall be entitled to and receive honorary promotion. This promotion shall be for acknowledged and obvious good scholarship, and not be expressed in figures denoting a grading.

"New pupils entering with not to exceed two conditions, who fully remove the conditions within ten weeks of their admission, may also earn honorary promotion.

"Any irregularity of deportment, incurring the censure of the Faculty, shall exclude the pupil from the honorary grade for that term."

Pupils from any class, fully promoted to the next advanced class, will receive a promotion card, signed by the Principal. This will admit them to the advanced class if presented the first day of any term.

Conditioned pupils will also receive a card, signed by the class teacher, showing in what subjects they are conditioned. They can be admitted to more advanced classes only on removing the conditions.

It is hoped that parents or guardians will be sufficiently interested in the advancement of those under their charge to examine these cards and ascertain the standing attained.

By a regulation adopted by the Board May 9, 1885, no figures indicating a grade in scholarship will appear on diplomas conferred after that date.

Graduates, before receiving their diplomas, are required to sign the following obligation:

"I hereby agree to report to the Principal of the school from which I graduate, at least twice a year for three years after my graduation, and once a year thereafter, so long as I continue in the profession of teaching; and when I shall leave the profession I will report the fact to him, with the cause therefor. A failure to make such reports may be considered a sufficient cause for the revocation of my diploma."

As a guide to those preparing to enter the school, the following hints are given as to what will be required in the examinations, in a few of the subjects upon which work is not so uniform as desirable.

JUNIOR CLASS.

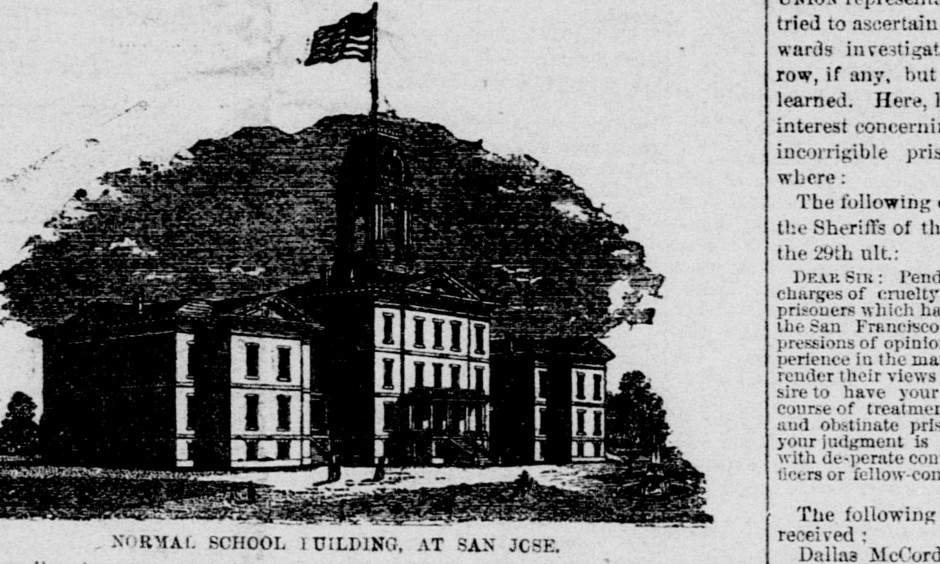
Reading.—Phonetic Analysis, Diacritical Marks and common sense reading of ordinary prose and poetry.

Geography.—Local and political geography of North and South America, including comparative size and comparative latitude and longitude; and still more in detail the geography of the United States. Candidates should also be able to draw a fair outline map of North and South America and of California.

MIDDLE CALSS.

Drawing.—Free-hand drawing, straight lines in any position, curved lines, ellipses, ovals and spirals.

Zoology.—Candidates must be able to write a complete tabular synopsis of the branches, classes and orders of the animal kingdom, with examples of each order; also, to describe the characteristic differences of the several orders, and essential points of structure and function, as given by Tenney or Orton. They will also be examined upon the more destructive fruit pests of California, especially including the various Coccids and Aphides, Codlin Moth and the family of Borers.



NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING, AT SAN JOSE.

SENIOR CLASS.

Chemistry.—Candidates for admission to the Senior Class are examined on the first twenty-two chapters of Mead's Primer of Chemistry, which may be obtained at any San Francisco bookstore.

Botany.—The elements of structural Botany, with dissecting and sketching of all parts of plants, from the embryo through the stages of development to the fruit and seed.

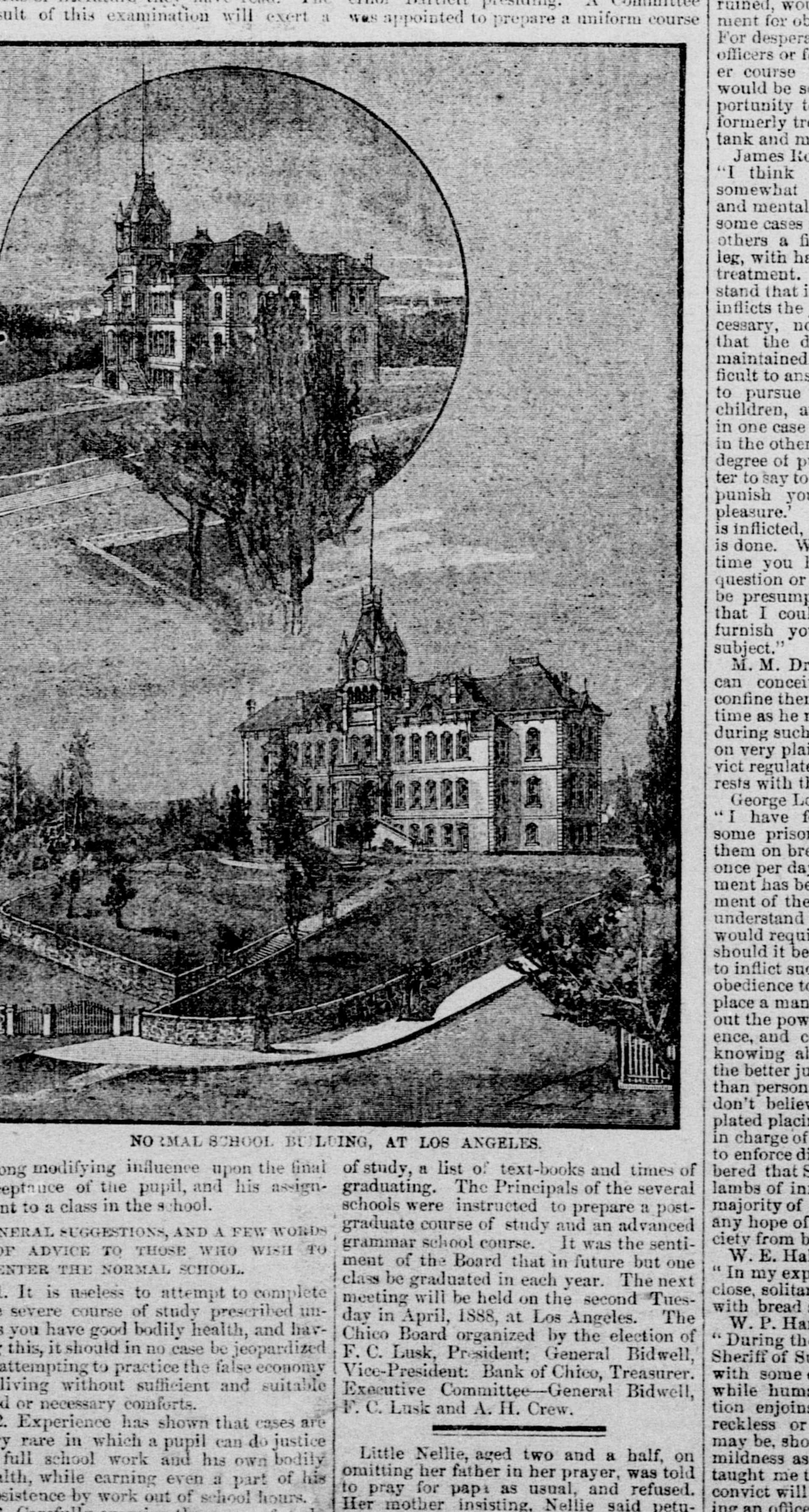
Independent work in analysis or classification of our local flora is also required, together with the arrangement of an herbarium of twenty-five specimens, including five ferns, mounted and named.

Examinations will include dissection, sketching and analysis, and candidates for the Senior Class are expected to show that they have collected and dried the required number of plants, but are not required to mount them.

Students in Botany are invited to donate plants to the herbarium of the school.

Those who expect to complete the course should be prepared to meet an expense of about four dollars for an Herbarium and other appliances for Botany, in the Middle Year, and about the same amount for Chemical apparatus and Laboratory practice in the Senior Year.

The advantages to the pupil of having taken a general course of reading before entering on the work of higher classes, are so apparent that candidates for admission to the Middle or Senior Class will be examined with reference to what standard works of literature they have read. The result of this examination will exert a strong modifying influence upon the final acceptance of the pupil, and his assignment to a class in the school.



NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING, AT LOS ANGELES.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS, AND A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE TO THOSE WHO WISH TO ENTER THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

1. It is useless to attempt to complete the severe course of study prescribed unless you have good bodily health, and having this, it should in no case be jeopardized by attempting to practice the false economy of living without sufficient and suitable food or necessary comforts.

2. Experience has shown that cases are very rare in which a pupil can do justice to full school work and his own bodily health, while earning even a part of his subsistence by work out of school hours.

3. Carefully examine the course of study and decide how much of it you have thoroughly accomplished, recognizing always the difference between the knowledge required by a teacher, and by one who is merely expecting to become a general scholar.

4. Do not be to anxious to enter advanced classes. There will be no time in any class, especially the Senior Class, to make up back studies. Many who are admitted to the advanced classes fail to do the work well, from lack of elementary training, and regret not having begun to work here in lower grades.

5. To determine your own fitness for admission to the school, ask, and be able to answer in the affirmative, the following questions:

a. Can I read fluently and with understanding?

b. Am I a good speller?

c. Can I write rapidly and legibly?

d. Am I familiar with the use of the dictionary?

e. Do I thoroughly understand the principles of elementary arithmetic, through the simple problems of percentage, and am I skillful in their application?

f. Do I habitually use, in speaking and writing, good English? Am I familiar with the proper use of capital letters, and the general rules for punctuation? Can I analyze correctly an ordinary English sentence, classify the parts of speech, and give their office and construction?

g. Can I name and give a brief description of the continents and principal countries of the globe, locate the principal mountain ranges, rivers and cities, and can I explain, with reasonable clearness, the changes of the seasons?

These questions indicate the subjects upon which the failures of applicants are most frequent. If you have been a careful student in any good Grammar School, and have completed its work, you should be able to answer these in the affirmative, for this is the work for which the Grammar Schools, and not the Normal Schools, should be held responsible. Every negative or doubtful answer will diminish the probability of your admission. The time spent on more advanced studies will be of little value to you, as a preparation for the work of the Junior Classes.

6. Obtain a letter from your County Superintendent, if possible, nominating you to the position. This will be all the recommendation you require.

7. Bring with you, as useful for study or reference, all the text-books you have.

8. Come, expecting to work faithfully and honestly; to make study your first and only aim while here; prepared to make any sacrifice for your own good and the good of the school.

If you cannot come with this spirit, or if you lack the determination to carry you through in this spirit, you will make a mistake in entering a Normal School.

ELECTION OF NORMAL SCHOOL OFFICERS, ETC., AT SAN JOSE YESTERDAY.

SAN JOSE, August 5th.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the State Normal School this afternoon officers were elected as follows: President, Ralph Lowe; Vice President, Judge Archer; Secretary, Miss Royces. Resolutions were adopted thanking General Bidwell and the citizens of Chico for their gifts in aid of the Northern California Normal School. Trustees of the Normal School at Chico were appointed an Executive Committee to superintend the erection of buildings there, and were authorized to advertise for plans, specifications, material, etc. Also to offer $1,000 for the plan that shall be accepted.

The Joint Board of Trustees of the State Normal Schools met this evening, Governor Bartlett presiding. A Committee was appointed to prepare a uniform course of study, a list of text-books and times of graduating. The Principals of the several schools were instructed to prepare a post-graduate course of study and an advanced grammar school course. It was the sentiment of the Board that in future but one class be graduated in each year. The next meeting will be held on the second Tuesday in April, 1888, at Los Angeles. The Chico Board organized by the election of F. C. Lusk, President; General Bidwell, Vice-President; Bank of Chico, Treasurer. Executive Committee—General Bidwell, F. C. Lusk and A. H. Crew.

Little Nellie, aged two and a half, on omitting her father in her prayer, was told to pray for papa as usual, and refused. Her mother insisting, Nellie said petulantly: "Well, do bless papa, for pity's sake.—*Babyhood.*

Little girl has just returned from market. Mother—Well, Mary Ann, didn't the butcher have pig's feet? Mary Ann—Oh, mamma! I went and looked, but I could not see whether he had pig's feet or not, for he had his boots on.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Charles Lamb is described as having a face of "quivering sweetness, nervous, tremulous, and so slight of frame that he looked only fit for the most placid fortune."

INCORRIGIBLE PRISONERS.

HOW THEY ARE TREATED IN OTHER STATE PRISONS.

Instructive Comparisons of Methods, As Shown by Reports From Wardens, Sheriffs, Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

FOLSOM, August 5th.—State Prison Directors Devlin, Filcher, Sontag and Wilkins came up this evening, and it is rumored will commence the investigation of prison management as to recent alleged cruelties towards incorrigible prisoners. It is quite doubtful, however, as the time agreed upon and duly appointed for the investigation to commence is August 13th, and although some members have desired the date changed, it has not been done, and President Boggs is not here. The RECORD-UNION representative upon the ground has tried to ascertain definitely what steps towards investigation will be taken to-morrow, if any, but nothing positive can be learned. Here, however, is something of interest concerning the manner in which incorrigible prisoners are treated elsewhere:

The following circular letter was sent to the Sheriffs of the counties of this State on the 29th ult.:

DEAR SIR: Pending the investigation of the charges of cruelty and inhuman treatment of prisoners which have been made against me by the San Francisco press, I am collecting expressions of opinions from all those whose experience in the management of prisoners would render their views valuable. I particularly desire to have your opinion regarding the best course of treatment to prescribe for refractory and obstinate prisoners, and to know what in your judgment is the proper course to pursue with desperate convicts who have assaulted officers or fellow-convicts. Respectfully,
JOHN MCCOMB, Warden.

The following replies have so far been received:

Dallas McCord, Sheriff of Kern county, Cal., says—"I know of no better way to punish desperate prisoners who assault fellow convicts or officers than by solitary confinement. It would certainly be ill-advised to leave certain desperate characters where they are a constant danger to officers and prisoners, and I consider it the duty of a jailor or Warden to protect the lives of his prisoners as he would his own."

D. H. Osborn, Sheriff of Mendocino county—"We have had but few prisoners of this kind; but with these, after failing in gentler means, have been compelled to rivet heavy wrought-iron shackles on them, and in some instances, where they persisted in assaulting fellow prisoners, we have found it necessary to resort to solitary confinement in the cells for limited periods of time."

James Bowie, Sheriff of Trinity county—"A State Prison is not exactly a reformatory institution, and discipline must be maintained at all hazards; all transgressions of the rules must be punished in proportion to the offense committed; continued and willful disobedience of orders should subject the culprit to solitary confinement and bread and water until he becomes tractable. In cases of desperate criminals who have assaulted officers, I would place them in close confinement and keep them there, thinking it better that their health should suffer than an honest man be killed. When serving in the Army of the Potomac, I frequently saw men severely punished for slight infractions of military law, and I do not belong to that class whose sickly sentimentality for the welfare of the prisoner has done so much to perpetuate crime. During my official visits to Folsom, I have examined the prison and its management quite closely, have seen much to praise, and nothing to condemn. What prisoners have been sent from this county speak highly of their treatment."

J. M. Anderson, Sheriff of El Dorado county—"My opinion is that solitary confinement and the prisoners carefully looked after so that their health should not be ruined, would be a proper course of treatment for obstinate and refractory prisoners. For desperate convicts who have assaulted officers or fellow convicts, I think the proper course to pursue with such fellows would be solitary confinement with an opportunity to work, as such fellows were formerly treated; that is put in a water tank and made to 'pump or drown.'"

James Roney, Sheriff of Solano county—"I think the treatment should depend somewhat on the character, disposition and mental capacity of the prisoner. In some cases no doubt close confinement, in others a fifty-pound ball attached to the leg, with hard labor, would be the proper treatment. He should be given to understand that it is with reluctance the officer inflicts the punishment, but that it is necessary, not only for his own good, but that the discipline of the prison may be maintained. I think the question is as difficult to answer as what is the best course to pursue with refractory and obstinate children, and perhaps the best treatment in one case would be the proper treatment in the other, excepting in the manner or degree of punishment. I believe it is better to say to him, 'I am sorry to have to punish you,' than to say, 'It affords me pleasure.' No difference what punishment is inflicted, everything depends on how it is done. With your experience, and the time you have given to the study of the question or science of penology, it would be presumptive in me to hope or expect that I could with my limited experience furnish you with any new ideas on the subject."

M. M. Drew, Sheriff of Sacramento—"I can conceive of no better plan than to confine them in a solitary cell until such time as he may be willing to behave, and during such confinement, I would feed him on very plain food. In this way the convict regulates his own punishment. All rests with the convict himself."

George Lord, Sheriff of Nevada county—"I have found it necessary to confine some prisoners in a dark tank and feed them on bread and water, letting them out once per day, under guard. This punishment has been successful in my management of the county jail, but I can readily understand that there might be cases that would require more severe treatment, and should it be necessary I would not hesitate to inflict such punishment as would insure obedience to prison rules. It is absurd to place a man in charge over criminals without the power to compel order and obedience, and certainly the person in charge, knowing all the circumstances, is by far the better judge of what course to pursue than persons could be at a distance. I don't believe that the law ever contemplated placing wardens and prison-keepers in charge of criminals without the power to enforce discipline. It should be remembered that State Prisons are not filled with lambs of innocence, but with a class, the majority of whom are shut up, not with any hope of reforming, but to protect society from being preyed upon."

W. E. Hale, Sheriff of Alameda county—"In my experience of Sheriff, I have found close, solitary confinement in a dark cell, with bread and water diet, to be the best."

W. P. Harkey, Sheriff of Sutter county—"During the twelve years that I have been Sheriff of Sutter county, I have had to deal with some of the worst of criminals; and while human sympathy and commiseration enjoins that a man, no matter how reckless or insubordinate a prisoner he may be, should be treated with as much mildness as possible, cold experience has taught me that in the worst cases, where a convict will go to the extent of assaulting an officer or a fellow-convict, no discipline can be too rigid, and no punishment too severe, to keep them in subjection."

John T. Moxly, Sheriff of Siskiyou county, writes as follows: "I do not know any rule for the government of prisoners. Prisons should be reformatory in their character, but to try and govern those that are not susceptible of a kindly feeling by kindness would be a mistake, and the views of ex-convicts should be of value. 'Nothing,' some say, 'teaches a man so much as to do just as he is told, and know that there is a force that will be used upon him if he does not.' If a prisoner has a good healthy regard for authority inculcated in him, he is not troublesome to manage."

REPORTS FROM PRISON WARDENS.

Questions Propounded to, and Replies from Wardens of State Prisons.

The Warden of Folsom prison sent a circular letter on the 22d of July to every State Prison and Penitentiary in the United States, asking for answers to the following questions:

1—What is your mode of punishment for prisoners who will not work?
2—What mode for those who assault the officers with intent to kill?
3—What is your opinion of solitary confinement, not as practiced at your prison, but as practiced here, viz.: by confining in one of the cells in no way different from all the others, except that some of the openings are hooded?
4—Please dercribe your solitary cells.
5—We have a prisoner here, William Smidt, under sentence of ten years. He escaped from the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, at Chester; has escaped from one or two other eastern prisons; has made six attempts to escape from this prison; attempted to assassinate the Warden of this prison; has assaulted prisoners, and threatens to kill whoever stands between him and liberty. He generally manages to remove all shackles and handcuffs as soon as placed upon him. What would you do in such a case?

So far, the following replies have been received:

Tom McTague, Warden of the United States Penitentiary of Montana, writes:

1—Confinement in dark cell, on bread and water diet, until the prisoner consents to work.

2—Confinement as above. The prisoner is also heavily shackled.

3—We have found that solitary confinement in a dark cell, such as yours, while effectual, is in no way prejudical to the health of prisoners.

4—Our solitary cells are made by bolting a sheet-iron door to the ordinary grated door of any of the cells. The iron is punctured with holes sufficient for ventilation.

5—We have had a similar case to the above, and found that solitary confiement in a dark cell, with bread-and-water diet, and riveted irons so heavy as not to be broken, with the application of the galvanic battery, have brought the prisoner into entire subjection.

John Hailey, Jr., Warden of the Idaho Penitentiary, writes as follows:

1—Solitary confinement on bread and water.

2—Never had any assaults on officer or guard.

3—Solitary confinement is the best method of punishing men that I have yet found. Your dark cell, as you describe it, is not as bad as I make them here.

4—I have no regular dark cell, but have wooden doors which fit tightly in front of any cell door in the prison, making the cell perfectly dark.

5—I would place him in solitary confinement, on bread and water, put heavy irons on his legs—double-riveted—and, if necessary, handcuff him, and never let him out of his cell until he agreed to behave himself. When I did let him out, put shackles and ball and chain on him, keep to himself under eyes of the guard, not allow him to speak to another prisoner, and instruct guards to kill him if he made any attempt to escape.

G. M. Mitchell, Warden of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, says:

1—I would put in solitary confinement on bread and water, chain or handcuff him to door of solitary cell during working hours until he was willing to work.

2—Same punishment until he was conquered. If sentence was less than life, I would have him indicted and tried under our statute.

3—I think you have a very poor substitute for a solitary cell. Can't see how you could expect any very good results from any punishment in such a place.

4—Our solitary is a stone building separate and apart from any other, with two galleries of fourteen cells each. Our cells are 7x9 feet. Steel grated doors and windows. Can be made absolutely dark if necessary.

5—I would conquer him at all hazards, even if it was necessary to kill him. I would maintain order and discipline let the consequences be what they may. No man can afford to be a Warden unless he has absolute control of his convicts. We punish by solitary confinement as long as the prisoner can stand it. We then add ball and chain. We rivet the shackle to leg. Do no remove day or night until we are satisfied he will behave. In case a convict refused to leave his cell, I would turn my cold water hose on him—that never fails. I have no sympathy with the long-haired men and short-haired women who go around the country preaching prison reform; they know nothing about the kind of fellows we have to deal with. I punish the bad men in order to protect to those who are disposed to do right. I do not allow any of my officers or guards to argue with a convict or make themselves in the least familiar with one.

R. W. McClaughry, Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary, replies:

1—I confine them in solitary cell, on diet of bread and water, compelling them to stand hand-cuffed to the grated door of the cell (hands on a level with the breast), until they are willing to go to work.

2—Each officer is instructed, according to the law of this State, to use whatever force is at hand and necessary to repel any assaults which, in his judgment, are made with intent to kill, do him great bodily injury, or lead in an attempt at mutiny. If, in thus repelling an assault, he takes the life of a convict, the law holds him blameless.

3—I have never used such a cell, nor any darkened cell in punishing prisoners, consequently have had no opportunity to observe its effect upon the prisoners, and am not qualified to express an opinion concerning it.

4—The cells are constructed entirely of stone. A plank seven feet long by two feet wide constitutes the prisoner's bed at night. The prisoner undergoing punishment is usually required to stand up at the cell door during the working hours of the day with his hands passed through the grating and secured by handcuffs on the outside of the grating at the hight of the breast. For extreme cases the prisoner is sometimes compelled to stand 18 hours out of the 24 thus handcuffed to the door, being let down at intervals of five hours for 20 minutes at a time.

5—I would first put him in the solitary and in irons, on bread and water, until he promised faithfully to behave himself, if I had to keep him there the whole of his term.

R. W. Hyar, Warden of the Nebraska State Prison, writes:

1—Confine them in a dark cell, with their hands cuffed behind their back. Bread and water diet.

2—Same as above, with the hands drawn up higher by a rope fastened to the cuffs, passing around the neck.

3—Think it all right; not cruel in the least.

4—7x4x7, same as other cells, excepting they are made dark by a blind door over the grated iron door. Nothing left in the cell but water and blanket.

5—I would confine him in a dungeon with cuffs on, and as often as it was necessary to repeat the punishment it would be more severe; if he attempted to escape would put ball and chain on him.

James Murdock, Warden of the Indiana State Prison, North, says:

1—Dungeon on bread and water.

2—Dungeon on bread and water.

3 and 4—Dungeons composed entirely of stone, with grated and sheet iron doors; they are eight feet square.

5—No answer.

C. P. Hoyt, Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary, writes:

1—I hardly know how to answer. All inmates of this prison understand that unless they are sick and excused by the prison physician that they must work, and I have never had a man refuse to do so. Should a case of this nature arise, however, and the man was able-bodied and in good health, I should most certainly make him work before I got through with him.

2—For cases of strikes, assaults upon guards or officers, the "hose" is resorted to. This consists of a three-quarter-inch hose with quarter-inch nozzle attached to a hydrant. The offender is secured by straps in a standing position, and a stream of water from the hose thrown in his face until he thinks he has enough, or until the prison physician, who is always present, stops it. This mode, though seldom resorted to here, has never failed to subdue the most refractory. In very serious cases a term in the dark cell with ball and chain is sometimes given in addition to the hose. From what you say, I think a course of this kind would greatly benefit your man William Smidt.

3 and 4—Solitary cells, same as yours, only they don't have any furniture.

G. W. Carter, Warden of the Wisconsin State Prison, writes:

1—Confinement in ordinary cell, stone floor, without bed or chair, with a fine wire screen over the door, called solitary; diet, bread and water.

2—Confinement in dark cell for forty-eight hours; then take them before the Court of this county and have them re-sentenced from one to ten years. Never had but one case.

3—Too mild; there should be no bed.

4—Ordinary cell, screened to keep others from passing in food or tobacco; stone floor, no furniture, low diet.

5—Such a man we would lock in the insane department as incorrigible, feed and bathe regularly, but otherwise pay no attention to him for thirty or sixty days. Generally they begin to beg. After another month we may consent to their going to work again. Sometimes a second time is necessary. We aim to give a man enough the first time, where he is clearly malicious and vicious, so he will not want a second time. We do not give ourselves any trouble with men who refuse to work. First, "solitary," then "dark cell," and finally "deadlock" for thirty or sixty days. We have one most of the time in "deadlock."

W. H. Hammer, Acting Commandant of the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., says:

1—Confinement in dark or solitary cell; deprivation of yard privileges, and trial by General Court-martial, resulting generally in imposing additional sentence.

2—Same as No. 1.

3—Confinement in dark cell generally subdues refractory prisoners. Those in use here are perfectly dark, ventilators only supplying fresh air necessary, not to injure health of prisoners so confined, and double doors securing draught without light.

5—In the case quoted Wm. Smidt would be in a cell by himself, under the supervision of a sentry, when not at work. If he refused to go to work, which would be in the quarry gang, he would be handcuffed behind a cart and taken to the quarry. While there he could not go dangerously near a sentry without being shot, and if he attempted to escape he would be shot.

M. Barr, Warden of the State Prison of Iowa, replies:

1—Solitary confinement and bread and water.

2—Officers are expected to defend themselves, even at the expense of the life of the convict. Punishment would be solitary confinement and fed on bread and water; also, hung up by handcuffs to rings higher than the head.

3—I see no objections to it.

4—Ordinary cell with blind door; no bed.

5—Keep him in solitary confinement and instruct his keepers to protect themselves and others at all hazards.

Thomas J. Goree, Superintendent of the Texas State Penitentiary, writes:

1—Either confinement in dark cell or punishment by strap, after we have failed by talking to him.

2—Punishment by strap.

3—I think the punishment mentioned a very light one, and would have to be prolonged to make it at all effective.

4—One of the ordinary cells with the front grating closely boarded, so that very little or no light can be admitted.

5—We would punish by strap and confine in dark cell. I have never had experience with so determined a case as your man, but my idea would be to strap him and put him to work with a leg-chain. If I apprehended that he would try to do anyone bodily harm, would keep him chained in dark cell on bread and water until he came to terms. We punish very little, but I believe the strap the most effective of any mode. We never inflict exceeding thirty-nine lashes at one time.

Ben E. McCulloch, Assistant Superintendent of Huntsville Penitentiary, Texas, writes:

1—Begin with dark cell for one night, and increase it until he relents, or use the strap if he seems incorrigible.

2—We would whip.

3—An excellent remedy for hard cases.

4—The usual cell with front boarded up to exclude light.

5—I have never encountered one so incorrigible as your man Smidt. I think we can iron any man so closely that he cannot get loose, and I have never seen one that the strap or solitary confinement on bread and water could not bring to terms.

E. H. Taylor, Warden of the Kentucky Penitentiary, at Frankfort, writes:

1—For first offense I talk with the prisoner and try to convince him that it is to his interest in every way to go ahead and do his work. After that, whipping with strap, or hanging on board by wrists, or both.

2—We have never been called upon to punish for this offense, but I have instructed all my officers and guards if attacked to shoot to kill.

3—In my judgment this is the mildest form of punishment that can be inflicted, and entirely inadequate and insufficient to conquer some of the stubborn, vicious criminals every day being sent to penitentiaries.

4—Have none.

5—Hard to answer, but *I think* I would iron him and order him to work, and if he attempted to carry out his threats to kill, shoot him. If he merely sulked and refused to work, I think a few doses of our board and strap would convince him that working was the easiest way to get along.

E. C. Watkins, Warden of the House of Correction at Ionia, Mich, writes:

1—The strap or solitary confinement.

2—The strap first, then solitary confinement.

3 and 4—Our solitary cells are in all respects like the others, except shutting out the light.

5—I should place handcuffs and shackels on him that he could *not* remove, and should place him in solitary confinement, to remain during his term.

Edward S. Wright, Warden of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, responds:

1—Confinement in isolated cells, wholly or partially dark, as the prisoner may elect by his behavior therein.

2—Confinement in isolated cells as above: may also be returned to Court for trial for the offense.

3—From the above statement, the treatment in your prison would appear lighter than in ours, as our isolated cells are far from being as good as the regular cells.

4—Solitary cells are 4x7, one iron door and one wooden door on each end; can be made entirely dark; no furniture; built of brick, with iron floors.

5—I would keep him in a separate or solitary cell, with wire mesh over the doors. Have his wants entirely looked after by a special officer. Permit no officer to enter his cell alone.

A PNEUMATIC TUBE TO EUROPE.—Colonel J. H. Pierce, of Saithington, who has been studying the use of pneumatic tubes, has reached a point at which he hopes to show that a tube across the Atlantic can be used. Following is a description of the apparatus as he conceives it The tubes will always be in couples, with the currents of air in one tube always moving in opposite direction from the other. The heaviest cannon will serve to illustrate the tube. A car takes the place of the charge, the tube to be indefinitely continuous and the speed of the car to be governed by the rapidity with which air can be forced through. Time is required to establish a current of air flowing with great swiftness through a tube perhaps thousands of miles in length, but when once created the motion will be nearly uniform. The speed of the current may be made as great as may be desired by using the steam driver fans employed in blast furnaces. Niagara Falls could drive blast fans and furnish motive power to keep in motion the trains to connect this continent with the old world. The temperature within the tube may be regulated by passing blasts of air entering the tube through furnaces or over ice. The speed attainable may reach 1,000 miles an hour. The tube lining and car exterior would be of polished steel with corrugated sides matching with wheels provided with anti-friction bearings. The speed, owing to the curvature of the earth's surface, will tend to overcome all weight and the pressure will be upon the upper part of the tube; thus there is scarcely any limit to the speed attainable. The invention consist in the details of the work.

[For the Record-Union.]

A WOMAN'S LAMENT.

Work, work, work!
From morning till late at night,
Work, work, work!
With nothing but work in sight;
The dishes to wash and beds to make,
And dinner to cook and bread to bake.

Work, work, work!
And baby crying too;
The sweeping and dusting not yet done—
Oh! dear, what shall I do!
And there's Tom and Willie and Caroline,
To be dressed for school, and it is almost nine.

Work, work, work!
From early morn till set of sun;
Work, work, work!
Yet woman's work is never done,
'Tis wash and iron and bake and brew,
Mend old clothing and make the new.

Work, work, work!
With little or naught for pay,
With never one moment in which to rest,
And yet some men will say,
"It seems to me, and I know 'tis true,
That women, as a rule, have little to do."

Work, work, work!
Without having one pleasure in life;
Did I bargain for all of this wearisome work
When I promised to be a wife?
Did I expect a household drudge to be
For the daily support doled out to me?

Work, work, work!
Alas! it is nothing but work.
For those who toil for daily bread,
And their household duties never shirk;
And should I die and to heaven repair,
I wonder if I would need to work there?

—Mrs. Nellie Bloom.

West Oakland, August 2, 1887.

THIRTY--LOVE.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

His name was James, not Ganymede. It was a closely-clipped lawn upon which he trod, instead of the divine hights of Mt. Olympus. Neither were those gods and goddesses—those four athletic figures, clad in white and red flannel—disporting themselves upon a portion of the lawn marked off with lime, and wrangling in tones high and heated. James never wrangled. He scorned it. As he approached the group, bearing his tray so skillfully that the ice scarcely tinkled in the pitcher, the expression of his countenance bordered upon the sublime.

"Set it down there, James," called Miss Edith, and James set it down with mathematical precision, exactly in line with the tennis net and about three feet from it. The pitcher was of earthenware, and the glasses came from the kitchen and were not cut. James had been told by Miss Edith that when tennis balls came violently in contact with cut glasses, broken glass was apt to be the result. Hence the discrepancy between the elegance of James' demeanor and the painfully plebeian character of the burden which he bore. To show annoyance, however, was beneath him; and Jupiter himself, to say nothing of Ganymede, could not have bent the upper portion of his body at a right angle with his legs in a more classical manner than did James as he deposited upon the grass the pitcher, of the earth earthly, and the glasses so mournfully suggestive of the kitchen and the cook. Musingly, with his eyes upon high heaven, yet respectfully always, James withdrew.

Five minutes earlier, as James was standing in his pantry decorously polishing a tablespoon, the door had opened briskly, a scarlet-capped head had presented itself to his view, and Miss Edith's voice had said: "Water on the tennis court, please, James, and lemonade and gingerbread at half-past 11."

"Yes, Miss," said James. His vocal organ did not correspond in dignity with the rest of him. It was most undoubtedly squeaky. Miss Edith paused. Twice within a week James had qualified his respectful assent to similar orders with, "The lemons is h'out, Miss." The lemons were evidently "h'n" this time, and Edith was spared the necessity of a sigh over the inconvenience of living four miles from a lemon. A moment later her red and white tennis skirt had fluttered across the lawn, and the game had begun.

Just as James appeared with the water, Edith, who was playing at the net, jumped into the air, gave a downward blow with her racket, sent the ball into the net and said "Deuce."

"Deuce!" vociferated Eric Allen, with a vicious tug at his mustache. "Eric always loses his temper when he plays with me," had been Edith's comment before they began. "Deuce! Why, you're wild! It's thirty—love. They're thirty and we're love," he added unnecessarily.

"So it is," said Edith, as she backed to a position for receiving the next ball, "and much nicer for them than if it were deuce. Papa does so love to win."

"By Jove!" growled her partner.

"What's the matter with you, Eric? I haven't seen you in such a fiendish humor since—yesterday morning;" the last words were jerked out as Edith made a frantic effort to receive a ball which came flying at her from her father's racket, and sped by her with the rapidity of light.

"Vantage!"—duet from Mr. West and Ned Whitney. Eric Allen laughed. "'Tis strange—'tis passing strange—'tis pitiful the way you miss those balls," he said. Miss West looked at him with an air peculiar to Miss West. "Sears himself could not have taken that ball, and I don't pretend to play better than Searls."

"Children! Children!" expostulated Mr. Neil, while Ned Whitney sat down upon the handle of his racket and smiled. "Stop quarreling. Ready, Eric?" The swift ball was returned on this occasion, and was volleyed back by Ned Whitney over Edith's head. Edith struck wildly at it, then turned to see Eric do likewise and fail. "Game," called Mr. West.

"Why on earth, Edith, didn't you take that ball?" demanded Eric.

"For the simple reason that it wasn't mine. You ought to have taken it yourself."

"It was yours. You had no business to miss it."

"Eric, don't you speak to me in that tone again. If you do I won't play with you."

"Well, I don't care if you don't." Eric had never before said anything quite so outrageous or insincere. Even his "tennis temper," for which all allowances were always made, was no excuse. Fire flashed from the gray eyes under the scarlet cap. "I wouldn't forget that I was a gentleman if I were you." Edith's voice was unusually quiet, and consequently crushing.

"By Jove! I draw the line! Mr. West, Edith says I'm no gentleman, and I appeal to you. Did I say anything ungentlemanly?"

"Ned," observed Mr. West, turning to his patient partner, "you're no lady." Then to Edith, "Go on, my child, it's your serve. Any one would think you and Eric were two years old."

Edith began to serve. She played in wrath and silence, and she played well. Game after game was won. Eric looked almost meek, but neither he nor Edith spoke.

"Set!" at last gasped Edith, breathlessly triumphant, and the four players moved toward the water pitcher.

"Miss West," her father said, as he handed her a glass of water, "allow me to present to you Mr. Allen." A smile crept into the gray eyes under the scarlet cap and twitched at the corners of the sweet red mouth.

"I'm happy to meet you, Mr. Allen." A small hand was placed in a large brown one, and was clasped tightly, while Mr. Allen mentally called himself a boor.

Peace and politeness reigned upon the tennis court during the next two sets, and enthusiasm waned.

"I've had enough," said Mr. West.

"I've had enough," echoed his daughter. "There's nothing that fatigues me so much as to have Eric lose his temper." That young gentleman looked unutterable things—some of them were nice—but wisely held his tongue.

"There is lemonade in the dining-room," Miss West announced, as they strolled towards the house, "and gingerbread."

"I don't care much for lemonade," Eric said, as the two young men and Edith sat in the cool and darkened room. "It does not quench my thirst"—filling his glass for the third time. "This ginger-bread is bang up, though. Got any candy?" Silence from Miss West, whose mouth was full.

"You might as well tell him. He'll hunt till he finds it." Ned Whitney rarely did anything so trivial as to speak, but when he did pearls of truth fell from his lips.

"He may hunt. He ate every bit there was in the house yesterday, and he owes me a pound besides. I'm going to order the buckboard. Is any one going bathing from your house, Eric?"

"Every one. They are going to take Ned's and my things down to the beach. We're going to drive down with you if you will be so altogether lovely as to let us." Edith had vanished before this sentence had reached its climax, and Eric resolved to repeat it next day. Edith often vanished in the midst of his remarks, and he was becoming accustomed to addressing the empty space where she had been.

"Buckboard's here," he called from the foot of the stairs as the clock struck 12, and a crunching of gravel and wild barking from the dogs were heard. Edith appeared with a heterogeneous mass of scanty garments and voluminous bathing towels in her arms. Mr. West emerged from the library, and soon they were all rattling along on the road to the beach.

"Why don't you leave that beast at home?" demanded Eric from the back seat as Edith's great dog sprang into the air in front of the horse with a series of deep barks.

"Are you referring to Sir Galahad?" Even the back of Edith's head looked dignified as she asked the question. "He always goes where I go. Besides, he likes to bathe as much as you do."

"And needs it more," Eric had the temerity to observe. "I should think he had been carousing on fifteenth-century fish from the way he smells."

"I scorn to pursue the subject further. Papa, can't you make him stop?"

"Which? Eric or Sir Galahad?"

"Sir Galahad. Be quiet, boy!" she ordered, as the dog's barking became more wild. "Oh! will nothing make him stop?"

"Yes," said Ned, "a bullet violently inserted between his eyes, or a bag of dynamite tied to his tail."

"Ned! I thought you were a friend of mine." The reproach in Edith's voice made Ned feel that his speeches, rare as they were, were yet too frequent, and he descended abjectly from the buckboard as it drew up in front of the bath houses.

The Rockland beach stretched white and smooth for half a mile. A cliff sheltered it on one side—a long point of land on the other. Now the only sound to be heard upon it was the booming of the surf, breaking in long, level lines of foam. The day was perfect, so thought Eric Allen—the first to come out from his bath-house—as he walked slowly up and down the warm, shining sand, and waiting for the others before taking his plunge. The sea, blue as a liquid sky, flashed and sparkled in the sunshine. The waves came bounding shoreward, crested with white foam, and turned to the sea's own cool, delicious green as they leaped and curved and broke upon the beach. White sails flew by like silent wings, and faintly across the meadows from the distant town came the chiming of church bells.

"It's good to be alive on a day like this," said Eric, half aloud. "Those bells make it seem like Sunday. Here they come. Heavens, what a noise they make!" They certainly did, as seven bath-house doors burst open, and Eric's four sisters, Mr. West, Edith and Ned Whitney, each carrying a pail, came running over the sand, talking, laughing and screaming, only less noisily then when they plunged into the glorious waves.

The girls could all swim well—on their sides, on their backs, under the water—anything the men could do the girls did. So it was uncalled for in Eric Allen to swim gently up where Edith lay dreamily floating, grasp her, take her in tow in spite of her resistance, and strike out for shore, exclaiming, "Thank heaven, I have saved you!" This proceeding was repeated twice, until Edith stamped and sputtered in her vexation. She actually left the water before the other girls did, and sternly refused to let Eric carry her pail.

She was sitting on a rock when the others came, clothed and in their right minds, from their bath-houses. She had been drying her red-gold hair in the sunlight, which made a glory of it. Eric thought it lovely. "I'll soon be driven to despair, golden hair," he sang softly, and was rewarded with a withering glance. "Don't be more of a goose than you can help," advised Miss West.

"Edith," interrupted Bess Allen, standing tall and graceful before her, "*when* are you going driving with me in my cart?"

"Why, I don't know, dear; to-morrow if you want me to."

"Edith," said Eric, "when am I going driving with you in your cart? You said a week ago you were going to take me and you have not done it yet. What's more, I don't believe you ever intended to take me."

"Mr. Allen, will you go driving with me this afternoon?"

"Miss West, it will give me the greatest pleasure."

"I will call for you at 4 o'clock. We will drive into town and stop at Lowler's, and you can get me that candy that you owe me."

"Come, Edith. Good-bye, girls," called Mr. West, and whatever it was that Eric had to say was said to Ned Whitney and the girls.

"To-morrow, then," shrieked Bess after the retreating buckboard, and Edith waved a towel in reply.

Mrs. Allen's afternoon nap in the veranda hammock was disturbed by Edith's fresh, young voice, saying: "Whoa! Countess," and as she drowsily opened her eyes she saw that damsel, dressed in white, looking as dainty as the bunch of sweet peas in her belt, just stepping from her cart, while the faultless Peter stood at Countess' head.

"How sweet you look, dear," said Mrs. Allen as Edith stooped to kiss the gentle face. "Eric will be down in a minute."

"Eric is down now," came from the hall, and the owner of the name appeared hat and cane in hand. "Don't keep us, mother. We're in a hurry."

"I'm not, Mrs. Allen. I'd rather talk to you than have to listen to Eric for the next three hours."

"Fib," was Eric's laconic observation as he helped her into the cart.

"Where are you going, children?" asked his mother.

"We're going to have Eric's hair cut, Mrs. Allen. Good-bye. All right, Peter," and Edith gathered up the lines. Laughter, admiration and a something warmer still were in the dark eyes that were turned on Edith as Countess trotted briskly out the gate.

"By Jove! if you don't beat anything I ever saw! I won't have my hair cut."

"Oh, yes, you will! You may be good, but you're not pretty with your hair that way."

"But I can't. Didn't bring any money."

"I'll lend you some."

"Well, I draw the line! That's adding injury to insult. Make me have my hair cut and lend me the money to do it with. You grieve me sorely. And you appear to forget that you're only twenty-two while I'm twenty-six."

"I don't see what that has to do with it. No one would ever imagine it, anyway. You know papa said this morning you acted as though you were about two."

"I forbear to retort, for I suppose I must put up with abuse or be left by the wayside weary."

Edith laughed, and they drove on for a while in silence. The leaves on the trees by the wayside stirred gently and threw fluttering shadows on Edith's white gown. Overhead a robin sang. From the distance behind them came the murmur of the sea. In front of them, moving slowly, six great oxen, moving a wagon, loaded with dripping, glittering kelp with fluted edges.

"Ah!" Edith drew a long breadth as they came at last within sight of the harbor, alive with sails and spars. "What a divine day this is. Do you know it seems to me I never before had a lovelier summer? Aren't you sorry that it's about time for you to go back to the city and resume the accumulation of wealth?"

"Sorry! Jove! It breaks me all up to think of it. Do you know why?" Eric lowered his voice. Peter was deaf, but to depend too much upon his deafness was unsafe.

"No, and I don't want you to tell me, either, for then I wouldn't have the fun of wondering."

Calmly spoken, but there was a faint tinge added to the color in her face. She continued a trifle hurriedly:

"What do you suppose the captain of the life-saving station has done?"

"I don't know," said Eric, gnawing his mustache.

"Why, he has ordered his men to shoot all stray dogs that come about here."

"Perfectly proper."

"Perfectly heathenish. I don't see how they can do it. Could you shoot a big, beautiful dog—shoot him dead?"

"If it were Sir Galahad and he had been toying with my legs, I could. Humbly and thankfully I say it."

"Go on, Countess." Countess jumped as the lash of the whip struck her. Yet it would probably have struck much more sharply could Countess and Mr. Allen have changed places. Countess resented the cut, slight as it was, and forthwith dropped her tail over one rein and clinched it tightly. Eric leaned forward and grasped the tail, removing it forcibly.

"Thank heaven!" he exclaimed with fervor. "Thrice to-day have I been the humble instrument of saving your precious life!"

If he expected gratitude, he was disappointed. Miss West sat very straight indeed, and looked directly in front of her. Mr. Allen surveyed her with a critic's eye.

"How stunning you look to-day! I like that gown."

Perceptible increase in the severity of Miss West's expression.

"Won't you give me a sweet pea for my button-hole? Do, and we'll call it square."

Miss West's thoughts apparently are miles away.

"See here, Edith, it makes the cold chills run up and down my spine when you look that way. I'll take it all back about Sir Galahad. Who is that you're howling to? He looks like a regular tough."

"It would be very much better form for you not to call my friends toughs. He's as nice as you are, and much more polite."

"I don't believe he's a friend of yours. He's probably only an acquaintance. I know all your friends. But more of this anon. I tell you I take back what I said about Sir Galahad. And to-night when we are walking on the veranda he may chew my coat-tails into shreds. Now what more can I say? Look at me, Edith. Think how long I have known and—"

"Very well," said Edith, turning the full glory of her smile upon him. "I'll forgive you this time. Here's the barber-shop. Get out, Eric."

"Edith, if you let me off this once, I swear I'll come to-morrow afternoon and have my hair cut at my own expense. Just drive on to Lowler's and I'll get you two pounds of candy."

"I never refuse a bribe," laughed Edith, "but I thought you had no money."

"I've just discovered some in a hidden recess of my raiment. Edith, you are an angel. By Jove! you shall have three pounds." And she had them.

The sun had gone down, leaving clouds of splendor behind him when Eric stood upon the veranda watching Edith drive away. In the crimson glow of the western sky hung a silver thread of new moon. The calm breast of the sea shone with opalescent tints. An infinite tint had descended upon the earth. Eric caught the words of a quaint old love-song that Bess was singing softly in the twilight of the library. A passion of longing rose in his heart. "This very night," he said through his teeth, "I shall learn whether she is to be a blessing or a curse to me."

* * * * * * *

"Eric! Really! I thought the rash vow you made this afternoon as to the liberties you were going to let Sir Galahad take with your coat-tails would be sufficient to give you such a headache that you couldn't possibly come down."

"Put something on and come out. It's a divine night. Good evening, Mrs. West."

"Ah, Eric! I haven't seen you for several days. I've been so engaged in various ways that I've missed you every time you've been here. Edith, are you warm enough?"

"Quite, mamma."

"Don't step off from the veranda. It's very damp."

"Did you see Eric this evening?" asked Mrs. West of her husband as she went into the library. "He looked so very queer; quite pale, and such a restless light in his eyes. I'm afraid he's going to be ill."

"I'm afraid he isn't," replied Mr. West, mysteriously, and became so absorbed in his paper that he did not have to reply to his wife's shocked exclamation. Mr. West liked Eric, but Edith was the apple of his eye.

Up and down, up and down on the veranda walked two figures—one tall and dark, and one that gleamed white in the starlight. Up and down, up and down, treading silently behind them—Sir Galahad. Edith fitfully hummed a tune. Eric was silent. So was Sir Galahad. The atmosphere seemed charged.

"Say something, Eric," commanded the girl upon his arm, and then, half frightened, wished she had not.

Eric turned and faced her. His face was gray and his eyes burned.

"I love you," he said, and his voice was hoarse and strange. "I love you so utterly that I am nothing but my love for you. If you will not be my wife I must know it now—now. And then I shall go away where I can never look upon your face again. Speak to me, Edith."

"You haven't asked me anything yet, Eric," the sweet voice trembled.

"My darling, do you love me?" The man's whole soul was in the question.

The slender figure near him swayed, the gray eyes that almost always laughed at him were raised to his, and in their depths a solemn splendor shone.

"I love you," she whispered, and Eric took her in his arms.

It was 10 o'clock when Mrs. West opened the door and called "Edith," and shut it again, shivering. She thought the night wind cold.

Eric paused with his hand on the handle of the door, and Edith stopped to rest her cheek for a moment on Sir Galahad's great head.

"When shall it be, beloved?" Eric asked.

"When?" Edith repeated dreamily. She put her hand on his, turned with it the handle and pushed by him through the door.

"When? oh!" and a little laugh came from her, "When you are 30—love!"

"The deuce!" said Eric.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

[For the Record-Union.]

HER ANSWER.

"You say you have read my poems,"
I said to a maiden fair,
As the sunbeams threw an aureole
O'er her tresses of waving hair.

"Now which is your favorite poem,
Oh! fair maid tell to me;
Which one still lingers with you
Like a sweet sad memory?

"For I value your praise more highly
And hold it as far more rare
Than words of some learned critic,
Though spoken with polished care."

But the light of my young life vanished
Like the sun at eve in the west,
As she said: "If I really must tell you,
I like the shortest one best."

—T. J. Richards.

Too Much "Interstate" in Illinois.—The statement going the rounds that the interstate law is giving the farmers of Illinois two or three cents more per bushel for their wheat than they would otherwise have had, is rank nonsense. Every one knows that through rates from Chicago to New York are no lower than formerly, while rates by water are higher. And several new or roundabout lines which formerly gave reduced rates on grain, etc., to secure business, are now shut out, and the Illinois farmers have lost the benefit of their competition. If these farmers begin to ask ugly questions in July, what will they do after the new crop is ready for moving, and when nature, with its unequal and incurable discriminations between seasons and localities, has sheeted the great lakes with ice and thus absolutely forbidden the competition of water routes?—*Railway Review.*

Scrofula, boils, pimples, hives and other humors are liable to manifest themselves at this season. Hoods Sarsaparilla expels all humors from the blood and vitalizes and enriches it.

The fortune left by George Peabody at his death was worth $4,000,000. In benefactions he had expended $8,470,000.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

A LOST FRIEND.

When through a silent night, the snow
Falling remained on branch and spray,
My ash tree, high against the gray
Of morning, caught the sunrise glow.

I saw its feathers in the spring
Spread large and green with sun and shower.
I watched through many a sunny hour
And saw its shadow eastward swing.

The song-birds found its welcome good.
They built and sang and brooded there,
The oriole flashing through the air,
And all the soberer brotherhood.

When all the elms were turning brown,
And maples blazed in gold and red,
It lifted up its tawny head,
A monarch with its iron crown.

The price of wood my neighbor knows;
He loves not too much life to see,
And so he cut away my tree
In one short hour of ringing blows.

The sky is empty, where of old
Its branches swept across the blue;
And sunshine falls unbroken through
Where waving shadows flecked its gold.

The bluebird, herald of the spring,
And all the goodly company
That sang and rested in my tree
Must now fly otherwhere to sing.

And olden music sacred grown,
Of which their song was but a part,
And olden memories of the heart,
Are in a moment overthrown.

Yet beauty falls not in the end
With stroke of ax or hammer blow:
The ideal home remains, and, lo!
Beside it stands my vanished friend!

—*Good Cheer.*

A TALK ABOUT BEAUTY.

"Aunty, do you think it is wrong to wish to be beautiful?"

Something in the earnest look and tone recalled another question asked by this same niece of mine years ago when she was a wee girl of 7.

Then she had broken a long silence with "Aunty, do you think the heathen will be saved?"

Evidently the years which made her almost a woman had not settled every doubtful subject to her satisfaction.

I looked into the face, no longer childish but childlike, and thought within myself that there was small need for youth and health and innocence to wish anything of the kind; but like a wise woman I kept such thoughts to myself, and answered (after the manner of my nation) with another question.

"Why, May, do you wish to be beautiful?"

"Yes, I do," frankly and with a kind of defiant shrug of the shoulders; "and do you think it is wrong?"

Here was an opportunity, and thereupon I "made a small talk," as an Indian would say, something after this fashion:

"No, I do not think it is wrong; but there are so many other things so much better worth wishing for. I would a great deal rather be what is called "a fine-looking" woman, than a beautiful woman. I would rather have beauty of mind and of heart than of person.

"As a rule, which has few exceptions, a beauty is conscious, and vain and empty-headed; the last as a matter of course, since she relies on her face rather than on her brains. I have known, personally, only one beautiful woman who was not spoiled by her own charms, and she had the rare grace of unconsciousness. She honestly thought herself plain looking.

"Then, too, by one of the laws of compensation, beautiful people win no more real true love than homely people win. Think over the persons you care the most for, and you will be surprised to find how little your liking depends upon their looks; or rather how fair their faces have come to seem, because of the good hearts which have expression there. We always see our loved ones through love's spectacles. As far back as I can remember, that old saying was dinned in my ears, 'Handsome is that handsome does,' and I used to wonder what it meant; now, thinking of many lovely lives which have illumined very plain features, I know.

"It is a common experience for persons going into strange places to think 'How homely all the people are,' but kindly fellowship nearly always changes the opinion.

"Would you like to know, my dear, where is the best description of a truly noble woman I have ever read?—the one I would most like to have you resemble?"

May brightened up with a new interest, and her eyes said "yes," though she did not interrupt with a word; and I continued—

"You will find it in the thirty-first chapter of Proverbs, and you will see there is not one word said about beauty except that it is vain; yet I am very sure such a woman would have a beauty of the soul lasting beyond the bloom of youth, all down through the years and into the great hereafter."

There was a moment's silence; when my niece drew a long breath (I could not make out if it was relief at the end of my sermon, or some deeper feeling) and said:

"Well, Aunty, you have your wish. You are not a beautiful woman, but you are a very fine looking woman."

I looked half indignantly into the upturned face. Could it be May was making fun of me? But no; faintly discernible perched upon her nose (that nose which would turn up a little, and on whose tip rested a tiny freckle, which last I had occasion to know was May's private "thorn in the flesh") were a pair of the very "Love's spectacles" I had been talking about, and through them I stood transfigured in her eyes.—*H. A. H., in "Grammar School."*

A Wonderful Exhibition.

The biggest shows, says an Eastern paper, which a few years ago used to travel, and of which it is sometimes said they were great affairs, could be placed in the dressing-room of the Barnum and London shows, and then be plenty of room left. The shows of even five years ago cannot compare with the huge affairs of to-day. Everywhere one sees the work of the Barnum and London show advance agents—of which there are the enormous number of 210, together with seven advertising cars, and hardly a man woman or child in all the surrounding country but is fully apprised of the coming of Barnum. Some idea of the extent of this immense exhibition may be gathered from the fact that not less than 800 people travel with the shows in various capacities; that four rings—three and a stage—are required to exhibit all the 100 acts, and that a hippodrome track is brought into requisition to give scope for the manifold novelties in the way of thrilling races which are to accompany the rest of the departments. Every year these big shows are increased in all their various branches; additions are made in one, new features procured for others, rare animals purchased, performers engaged, cages and chariots built, cars constructed, etc., etc., so that from year to year it is constantly growing, until this season it has culminated in a tremendously big entertainment.

As now presented it is composed of a triple circus, three full companies in three rings; two enormous double menageries of trained and wild rare animals, a large elevated stage for special high-class performances, the Roman hippodrome with its varied races and contests, a museum teeming with living wonders and marvels, besides the reproduction of Jumbo, the colossal elephant skeleton; Alice, Jumbo's widow; a herd of elephants, the wonderful hairy family from Burmah, King Theebaw's sacred mascots, Captain Paul Boyton in his aquatic performances in a specially constructed lake of water, the flying gymnasium wherein Senor Myers performs daring feats on the trapeze while traveling at the rate of 30 miles an hour, and many other rare things are included in its organization, while the thousand other features will astonish and delight all beholders.

Florida, "The Land of Flowers,"

Is a paradise for the invalid, and the "Fountain of Youth" was once thought to be hid in one of its forest glades. It is now the haven of many consumptives, who find benefit in her genial warmth and fragrant flowers. The consumptive invalid need not necessarily go so far from home and friends to get relief. For if not in the last stages of the disease, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will restore to perfect health. For all chronic throat, bronchial and lung diseases it is a most reliable specific. By druggists.

"Ma," said Bertie, "should I say 'pants' or 'trousers'?" "Trousers, my dear," said the mother. "Well, then," said Bertie, "I think Bridget had better give Fido some water; he trousers awfully."—*Tid Bits.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND EXCURSION
—TO—
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THURSDAY, AUG. 18th,

FARE, ONLY $7
FOR THE ROUND TRIP.
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THE OBJECT OF THIS EXCURSION IS NOT for the purpose of selling lands, but to show the people of our own State what has been accomplished in the short period we have had water for irrigation; 40,000 acres of the finest land in the world, all under cultivation, and divided into 20 and 40-acre tracts, with some of the finest orchards and vineyards in the State. No fear of floods; no fear of droughts; no fear of frosts; no mildew or cyclones to injure the fruit or grape. We only ask you to come and see one of the
Most Productive and Prosperous Counties in the State.

It has been estimated by competent persons that our exports this year will exceed Six Millions of Dollars. Come and see the GARDEN SPOT of California.

Free Carriages
Will be ready to show you more than we advertise.

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S.S.S.

The Theatrical Profession.

Merit will win and receive public recognition and praise. Facts, which are the outcome of general experience, growing through years of critical and practical test, become as rooted and immovable as the rock of Gibraltar in public opinion, and henceforth need no further guarantee as to their genuineness. The indisputable fact that Swift's Specific is the best blood purifier in the world, is one of these immovable Gibraltar rock facts of which we have spoken, and every day's experience roots this conviction deeper and deeper in public opinion. Every class of our people in America and in Europe, every trade, calling and profession, including the medical profession, have borne voluntary testimony to the remarkable virtues of S. S. S. and its infallible efficacy in curing all diseases of the blood. These testimonials are on file by the thousands, and open to the inspection of all. Now come, unsolicited, two distinguished members of the theatrical profession, who gratefully testify to the wonderful curative qualities of the Specific in their individual cases. Their testimonials are herewith submitted to the public without further comment—let them speak for themselves. The lady is a member of the famous Thalia Theater Company, of New York, and formerly of the Residence Theater, Berlin, Germany, and of McVicker's Stock Company, of Chicago. The gentleman is a well-known member of the New York Thalia Theater Company. Both are well-known in theatrical circles in this country and in Europe.

Charlotte Randow's Testimony.

New York, May 3, 1887.

Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—Having been annoyed with pimples, eruptions and roughness of the skin from bad condition of my blood, for more than a year, I used a leading preparation of sarsaparilla and other advertised remedies to no effect. Then I consulted a prominent physician, and from his treatment received no benefit. I then concluded to try the S. S. S. remedy for the blood, and five or six packages, by a thorough eradication of my trouble and restoring smoothness to my skin, have made me happy, and I cheerfully give you this testimonial for such use and publicity as you wish to make of it.

Charlotte Randow.
152 Bowery, near Canal street.

Hugo Hasskerl's Testimony.

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—For two years I had a severe case of eczema. I used tar soaps, sulphur soaps, and various other remedies, and was prescribed for by numbers of physicians, but found no relief. At last I determined to try the S. S. S. remedy, and seven or eight bottles have thoroughly relieved me, and you can use this certificate in any manner you wish. Hugo Hasskerl,
Member of Thalia Theater.
New York, May 3, 1887.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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STUDENTS
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PEARLTOP
LAMP CHIMNEYS

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"We use nearly three hundred lights every evening, and since using the celebrated PEARL TOP CHIMNEYS my experience and judgment is, that we would rather pay a dollar a dozen for them than fifty cents a dozen for any other we ever used. L. H. PORTER, Steward."
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THE LARGEST and BEST EQUIPPED in the WORLD—100 Instructors, 2,186 Students last year. Thorough instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Tuning, Fine Arts, Oratory, Literature, French, German and Italian Languages, English Branches, Gymnastics, etc. Tuition, $5 to $25; board and room with Steam Heat and Electric Light, $5 to $7 50 per week. Fall Term begins September 8, 1887. For Illustrated Calendar, with full information, address E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin Sq., BOSTON, Mass. je18-2mTuThS

CIVIL, MECHANICAL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins September 14th. The Register for 1887 contains a list of the graduates for the past 62 years, with their positions; also, course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. Candidates from a distance, or those living in distant States, by special examinations at their homes, or at such schools as they may be attending, may determine the question of admission without visiting Troy. For Register and full information, address DAVID M. GREENE, Director.
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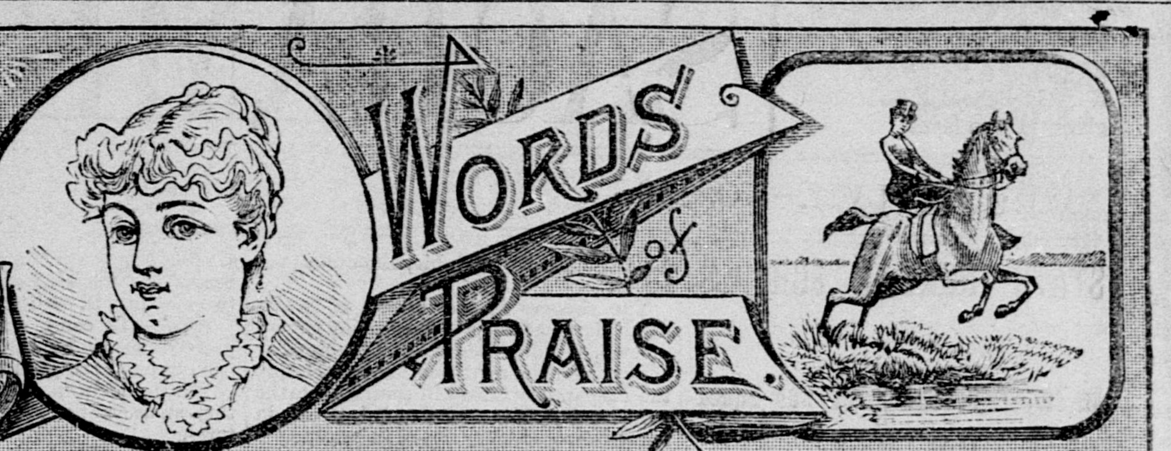

The following words, in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a remedy for those delicate diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, must be of interest to every sufferer from such maladies. They are fair samples of the spontaneous expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been restored to them by the use of this world-famed medicine.

$100 THROWN AWAY. John E. Segar, of *Millenbeck, Va.*, writes: "My wife had been suffering for two or three years with female weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians without relief. She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did her more good than all the medicine given to her by the physicians during the three years they had been practicing upon her."

THE GREATEST EARTHLY BOON. Mrs. George Herger, of *Westfield, N. Y.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from leucorrhea, bearing-down pains, and pain continually across my back. Three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' restored me to perfect health. I treated with Dr. ——, for nine months, without receiving any benefit. The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor suffering women."

THREW AWAY HER SUPPORTER. Mrs. Sophia F. Boswell, *White Cottage, O.*, writes: "I took eleven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Pellets.' I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have laid aside, and feel as well as I ever did."

IT WORKS WONDERS. Mrs. May Gleason, of *Nunica, Ottawa Co., Mich.*, writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case.
Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

3 PHYSICIANS FAILED. Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of *No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

JEALOUS DOCTORS. A Marvelous Cure.—Mrs. G. F. Sprague, of *Crystal, Mich.*, writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhea and falling of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get me some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physician. He got me six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Discovery,' for ten dollars. I took three bottles of 'Discovery' and four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have been a sound woman for four years. I then gave the balance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herself in a short time. I have not had to take any medicine now for almost four years."

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the uterus, or womb and its appendages, in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It promotes digestion and assimilation of food, cures nausea, weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating and eructations of gas.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing at monthly periods, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

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"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women sold, by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years. **Large bottles** (100 doses) **$1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

☞ Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large, illustrated Treatise (160 pages) on Diseases of Women.

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LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

LIVER DISEASE AND HEART TROUBLE. Mrs. Mary A. McClure, *Columbus, Kans.*, writes: "I addressed you in November, 1884, in regard to my health, being afflicted with liver disease, heart trouble, and female weakness. I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription and Pellets. I used one bottle of the 'Prescription,' five of the 'Discovery,' and four of the 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' My health began to improve under the use of your medicine, and my strength came back. My difficulties have all disappeared. I can work hard all day, or walk four or five miles a day, and stand it well; and when I began using the medicine I could scarcely walk across the room, most of the time, and I did not think I could ever feel well again. I have a little baby girl eight months old. Although she is a little delicate in size and appearance, she is healthy. I give your remedies all the credit for curing me, as I took no other treatment after beginning their use. I am very grateful for your kindness, and thank God and thank you that I am as well as I am after years of suffering."

LIVER DISEASE. Mrs. I. V. Webber, of *Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.*, writes: "I wish to say a few words in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' For five years previous to taking them I was a great sufferer; I had a severe pain in my right side continually; was unable to do my own work. I am happy to say I am now well and strong, thanks to your medicines."

Chronic Diarrhea Cured.—D. Lazarre, Esq., *275 and 277 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La.*, writes: "I used three bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it has cured me of chronic diarrhea. My bowels are now regular."

GENERAL DEBILITY. Mrs. Parmelia Brundage, of *161 Lock Street, Lockport, N. Y.* writes: "I was troubled with chills, nervous and general debility, with frequent sore throat, and my mouth was badly cankered. My liver was inactive, and I suffered much from dyspepsia. I am pleased to say that your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets' have cured me of all these ailments and I cannot say enough in their praise. I must also say a word in reference to your 'Favorite Prescription,' as it has proven itself a most excellent medicine for weak females. It has been used in my family with excellent results."

Dyspepsia.—James L. Colby, Esq., of *Yucatan, Houston Co., Minn.*, writes: "I was troubled with indigestion, and would eat heartily and grow poor at the same time. I experienced heartburn, sour stomach, and many other disagreeable symptoms common to that disorder. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and

INVIGORATES THE SYSTEM. I am now entirely free from the dyspepsia, and am, in fact, healthier than I have been for five years. I weigh one hundred and seventy-one and one-half pounds, and have done as much work the past summer as I have ever done in the same length of time in my life. I never took a medicine that seemed to tone up the muscles and invigorate the whole system equal to your 'Discovery' and 'Pellets.'"

Dyspepsia.—Theresa A. Cass, of *Springfield, Mo.*, writes: "I was troubled one year with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and sleeplessness, but your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

Chills and Fever.—Rev. H. E. Mosley, *Montmorenci, S. C.*, writes: "Last August I thought I would die with chills and fever. I took your 'Discovery' and it stopped them in a very short time."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

INDIGESTION BOILS, BLOTCHES. Rev. F. Asbury Howell, *Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Silverton, N. J.*, says: "I was afflicted with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and dullness. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week's time I began to feel like a new man, and am now sound and well. The 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are the best remedy for bilious or sick headache, or tightness about the chest, and bad taste in the mouth, that I have ever used. My wife could not walk across the floor when she began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Now she can walk quite a little ways, and do some light work."

HIP-JOINT DISEASE. Mrs. Ida M. Strong, of *Ainsworth, Ind.*, writes: "My little boy had been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When he commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' he was confined to his bed, and could not be moved without suffering great pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be up all the time, and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can eat and sleep as well as any one. It has only been about three months since he commenced using your medicine. I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for the benefit he has received through you."

A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION. Skin Disease.—The "Democrat and News," of *Cambridge, Maryland*, says: "Mrs. Eliza Ann Poole, wife of Leonard Poole, of *Williamsburg, Dorchester Co., Md.*, has been cured of a bad case of Eczema by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The disease appeared first in her feet, extended to the knees, covering the whole of the lower limbs from feet to knees, then attacked the elbows and became so severe as to prostrate her. After being treated by several physicians for a year or two she commenced the use of the medicine named above. She soon began to mend and is now well and hearty. Mrs. Poole thinks the medicine has saved her life and prolonged her days."

Mr. T. A. Ayres, of *East New Market, Dorchester County, Md.*, vouches for the above facts.

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

It rapidly builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

GIVEN UP TO DIE. Consumption.—Mrs. Edward Newton, of *Harrowsmith, Ont.*, writes: "You will ever be praised by me for the remarkable cure in my case. I was so reduced that my friends had all given me up, and I had also been given up by two doctors. I then went to the best doctor in these parts. He told me that medicine was only a punishment in my case, and would not undertake to treat me. He said I might try Cod liver oil if I liked, as that was the only thing that could possibly have any curative power over consumption so far advanced. I tried the Cod liver oil as a last treatment, but I was so weak I could not keep it on my stomach. My husband, not feeling satisfied to give me up yet, though he had bought for me everything he saw advertised for my complaint, procured a quantity of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took only four bottles, and, to the surprise of everybody, am to-day doing my own work, and am entirely free from that terrible cough which harrassed me night and day. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for a number of years, and now feel so much better that I believe, with a continuation of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I will be restored to perfect health. I would say to those who are falling a prey to that terrible disease consumption, do not do as I did, take everything else first; but take the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in the early stages of the disease, and thereby save a great deal of suffering and be restored to health at once. Any person who is still in doubt, need but write me, inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply, when the foregoing statement will be fully substantiated by me."

Ulcer Cured.—Isaac E. Downs, Esq., of *Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y.* (P. O. Box 28), writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my daughter of a very bad ulcer located on the thigh. After trying almost everything without success, we procured three bottles of your 'Discovery,' which healed it up perfectly." Mr. Downs continues:

WASTED TO A SKELETON. Consumption and Heart Disease.—"I also wish to thank you for the remarkable cure you have effected in my case. For three years I had suffered from that terrible disease, consumption, and heart disease. Before consulting you I had wasted away to a skeleton; could not sleep nor rest, and many times wished to die to be out of my misery. I then consulted you, and you told me you had hopes of curing me, but it would take time. I took five months' treatment in all. The first two months I was almost discouraged; could not perceive any favorable symptoms, but the third month I began to pick up in flesh and strength. I cannot now recite how, step by step, the signs and realities of returning health gradually but surely developed themselves. To-day I tip the scales at one hundred and sixty, and am well and strong."

Our principal reliance in curing Mr. Downs' terrible disease was the "Golden Medical Discovery."

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS. Joseph F. McFarland, Esq., *Athens, La.*, writes: "My wife had frequent bleeding from the lungs before she commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She has not had any since its use. For some six months she has been feeling so well that she has discontinued it."

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

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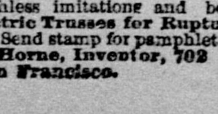

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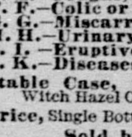

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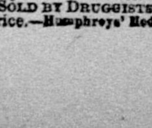

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DR. TIBBETTS' WIRE.

A VICKSBURG DANCE THAT HAD A SUDDEN ENDING.

A Telegraph Operator's Reminiscence of the Siege of Vicksburg—Union Gunboats.

Well, we fell back after Shiloh, and the writer was ordered to report at once to General M. L. Smith, commanding at Vicksburg, where, in a few days, up to our eyes in telegrams destined for President Davis and others in authority, with thousands of other telegrams for Vicksburg, we discovered that to be a General's war operator was no child's play, and that to be with one's command would be far more preferable.

A grand old telegrapher (Lee S. Daniel), now Master of Transportation of the Macaroni Railroad, running from Rosenberg to Victoria, was then manager of the Vicksburg office, and a finer or more rapid telegrapher never handled a key or wielded a pen; and he, I know, can never forget those busy and exciting days. I never think of my old partner except with the feelings of a brother. His dear old form and face, as he appeared in those days, will ever be before me. He was a Samson in the lost cause.

Before the war a private citizen, Dr. Horace Tibbetts, living at Transylvania Landing, on the Mississippi river, caused to be established a telegraph line from Vicksburg to Lake Providence. This line he built for his own private use, in order that he might have the news of the day telegraphed him when spending a while on his plantations each year, as was the custom of large planters.

This little line proved to be a godsend to the Confederates at Vicksburg, for as soon as the news of the downfall of Memphis was received, Lee Daniel was ordered to Transylvania to take charge of said wire, keeping a strict lookout for any Federal boats coming down the river, as the Federals would no doubt make an attack on Vicksburg. The writer was ordered across the river opposite Vicksburg, with instructions not to be absent from his post more than one hour at a time. All batteries at Vicksburg were ordered to respect my red light at night and green flag by day when crossing the river in a skiff which I used for the purpose of sending for supplies and forwarding any news to the General commanding.

One dark stormy night (I shall never forget it) I had met several of the soldier boys from Houston—my old schoolmates, most of them—many long since dead, but I hope not forgotten, and naturally we enjoyed ourselves, causing the writer to overstay his time somewhat. Although having on board a considerable amount of Louisiana rum, the only drink obtainable in Vicksburg, an idea took possession of me that it was very important I should be at my post at once, as something might occur, which, should it occur without my knowledge, would render a desertion of the Confederacy necessary on my part.

The wind was blowing a hurricane, and the waves of the old Mississippi were fearful to gaze upon. I feared my frail craft would hardly live in such a sea, but knowing it to be all my own fault that I had been caught in such a storm on the wrong side of the river, determined me to cross at all hazards. After superhuman efforts I reached the Louisiana shore in safety. Hastily securing my boat, with a choking sensation at my throat, for excitement at neglect of my duty had rendered me almost a paralytic, I rushed into the office, and, as telegraphers say, cut in. Instantaneously I heard my old chum (Daniel) calling "v," "v," with the energy of despair. I answered, "i, i, i—v."

His first words were, "Great God, F——, sixty-nine transports and gunboats have passed since dark, and as far as the eye can reach up the river they are still coming. Rush across and give the alarm. I leave here, for this line will be destroyed and of no more service."

The storm had not abated, but without a thought of danger I hurried across to Vicksburg. A great ball was in progress, at which the General and his staff, as well as all the beauty and chivalry of the city and surrounding country, were present. The great house was a surging mass of dancers and promenaders. Singling out the General, I walked up to him respectfully, saluting himself and lady partner. I will never forget his scowl at me, for I was thoroughly drenched, and mud from head to foot, nor will I ever forget the curious and wondering look given me by the ladies, with whom I was one of the favorite beaux myself, being a dandy and a masher to my highest capacity. I cannot imagine what they thought of my appearance. I hadn't time to feel ashamed of my condition, or at my tramp-like outfit, in that magnificent throng.

As I stepped up close to the General, he exclaimed, "Well, sir!" in a loud and threatening manner. I merely handed him a piece of paper, upon which I had hastily written the number of boats that had passed, etc.

He glanced at it at first deliberately, but in a second he drew it close to his eyes. His face paled, his brow contracted, and he exclaimed: "Where did you get this information, sir?" My only reply was: "I was stationed across the river, opposite this city, in charge of the telegraph, by your order."

The great crowd had pressed around us as his remarks to me were in a very high key. He exclaimed: "Well done, sir, thank you;" and turning to the crowd exclaimed: "All officers of the army will hurry to their respective camps at once. The enemy are within a few miles of us and may land by morning. All families wishing to leave the city will be furnished transportation by rail." In five minutes that ball was a thing of the past.

To say there was too much business for the wires that night is only superfluous. Half of the messages were never sent, and only those asking reinforcements from every part of the Confederacy were transmitted. The first telegram was to President Davis apprising him of the situation.

Everyone then living at Vicksburg remembers our big fight at Chicasaw Bayou a day or two afterwards, where the enemy landed, and where they were so terribly defeated, causing them to retreat up the river, not troubling Vicksburg to any extent for many a long day. They amused themselves occasionally by sending or attempting to send a gunboat past our batteries, in which pastime they often met with ignominious failure. Right here let me remark, that little telegraph line across the river closed for repairs, as the Feds, finding it and knowing that it had apprised the Confeds of their visit, never allowed an inch of wire or a foot of pole of the whole seventy-five miles of line to remain in existence. I verily believe they must have eaten it in their blind rage. I hope they digested it well. "Vale, longum vale," my little telegraph line. You did your duty nobly before you were annihilated by the invaders, and I will cherish your memory as long as life shall last.—*Galveston News.*

THE FAIR PLANTER OF LOUISIANA.—At a recent meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association, Mrs. Amanda Delmas, of St. Mary's Parish, was duly elected a member, with all the rights and privileges which attach to the Association, but to be permanently exempt from the payment of the customary fees and dues required from members. Mrs. Delmas is reported to be a most enlightened and efficient planter, superintending all the operations of working her own extensive plantation, in which she has been very successful. She is a Louisiana Creole lady, possessing all the best qualities of her race and is a distinguished example of what a Southern woman can do when left to her own resources.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE tonic and alterative properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are too well known to require the specious aid of any exaggerated or fictitious certificate. Witnesses of the marvelous cures effected by this preparation are to-day living in every city and hamlet of the land.

Point lace fans are sold for $150.

A STARTLING PHENOMENON.

Death Doubly Photographs Itself Within a Tomb.

Of all curious incidents related in public prints or otherwise none to me seem more curious and inexplicable than the one I shall here attempt to describe exactly as it was given to me a few weeks ago by three of the parties to whom I shall refer. The fact—for it is a fact beyond all question—is so novel and inconceivable that I would not dare to state it as a truth were it not fully substantiated.

In June, 1883, Dr. A. H. Herring, after a lingering illness, died at Red Land, in Bosier parish, La. He was about 40 years of age, and had been in full practice there as a physician for several years. Aware of his condition, he requested that his body after death be placed in a temporary brick vault above ground, and at some proper time be carried to Georgia and interred in the burial ground of his family. Purposing to carry out his wishes, the doctor's body was put by friends into a metallic case, which was closed hermetically, in the usual way, and the case placed in a box of pine plank.

A vault of brickwork above ground having been prepared to receive it, the box containing the casket was inclosed, and the whole covered (outside) with a plastering of lime cement. The bricks on top of the vault were held in position by a rough pine plank beneath—the plank being supported on the inside by short triangular, roof-shaped pieces of timber, and thus when completed the whole exterior was brick, covered with cement, the interior having immediately and directly above and over the body, first, the metallic lid of the casket, next the pine plank of the box top, and above that the rough plank supporting the brick roofing. So disposed of, the body remained for two years and a half, when the family, for some reason, concluded not to remove it to Georgia but have it buried under ground, as is the custom in that highland country, and Samuel A. Boggs, a neighbor and friend of the family, was requested to superintend the final interment in the Red Land Cemetery.

This he did, and it was from him, his wife and A. G. Davis I obtained what will now be stated, a number of other persons having also seen what was seen by them, of whom I will only mention Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Phelps and Mr. and Mrs. John G. Allen, all of Red Land. Breaking up the cement, the bricks on top of the vault were thrown aside, and the supporting framework of timber lifted off. The under side of the plank was found to be wet with moisture and discolored by time (two and a half years), and on this damp surface of rough plank was seen the entire figure of the buried man, in shadings representing every part of the body, not such a picture as made the features recognizable, but a clear and distinct outline of the whole body, size and shape. The large veins were shown in full relief, as is sometimes observed on the hands of living subjects, and of darker color than the fleshy parts, while the lungs were represented in light pinkishness, and the brain appeared in whiter color. None of the other vital organs were traced in colors, though the bony structure in part, including the ribs, was outlined.

On exposure to the air and sunlight the whole figure disappeared so soon as the moisture dried out, except the veins and lungs. The lungs also went quickly, but the veins remained permanently, and were observed on the plank weeks afterward, and on test could be raised from the plank with the point of a knife and found to be a fibrous or spongy formation, possessing such adhering qualities as prevented their being rubbed into dust or powder. The pine box holding the casket was also wet and discolored, and on the under side of the top plank, when taken off, was found a second picture, in shape and size as the one described, but in this the veins were not traced as in the other, nor any of the vital organs shown in colors. Of the two the picture at the top of the vault, with the greatest amount of solid material intervening, was most complete. The face, as seen through the glass in front of it, was well preserved. By what law of nature's chemistry—and it must be a law of some sort—a dead body under such circumstances could so picture itself may perhaps be worth inquiry by scientific investigators, who seek to obtain from the imagined or may be from the before unimagined a new truth usable by the living.—*Cor. N. O. Picayune.*

HOME HINTS.

Finger bowls of finest engraved white glass are superseding on fashionable tables those of rainbow hues.

Willow furniture is best cleaned with boiling water made strong with ammonia and applied with a whisk broom.

Put tea and coffee away in air-tight receptacles as soon as they are brought to the house. They lose much of their flavor by standing uncovered.

Kid bedspreads, made out of the backs and wrists of discarded gloves, are the latest fad with women who have little to do and a fancy for that sort of thing.

At fashionable breakfasts griddle-cakes are served, but the old-fashioned cakes would scarcely recognize themselves under the title of "griddle-buttons."

Do not place raw meat directly on ice, for the juices are apt to be withdrawn. They should never be left in the wrapping paper. Put them in an uncovered earthen dish and then set them on the ice.

Vegetables, with a strong flavor, such as onions and turnips, will be much improved by putting them to boil in cold water, removing this from a kettle of boiling water as soon as it comes to a scald.

Poisonous wounds made by spiders, centipedes and scorpions are treated in the same way as those made by insects, that is, by the direct application of hartshorn to the wound, and, when necessary, internal stimulants.

An easy way to clean not only windows but mirrors and show-cases, is to rub them with dampened whiting until all soiled spots are removed. Let the whiting dry on the glass; then rub it off with a dry cloth or soft paper, and the glass will be very clean and have a nice polish.

Finger bowls are always in fashion, being too great a convenience to be dispensed with. These are quite as necessary for a small dinner as for a large one, and are also in order at any meal where fruit is eaten. The usual plan is to lay a small napkin or a plate of small or medium size and place the finger bowl on this. There should be one finger bowl for each guest.

It is a great improvement to cucumbers to slice them very thin an hour or two before they are wanted and set away to cool in a dish of ice water. The water draws out their bitterness and makes them very appetizing. Instead of pouring vinegar over, send them to the table with bits of ice in the dish, then, as served, each person can apply vinegar or not as liked. Many prefer them with salt alone.—*Mrs. Loveland in Prairie Farmer.*

An excellent breakfast dish, if one has time to prepare it, is corn fritters. The ears of corn vary so much in size I can hardly tell how many will be requisite to make two teacupfuls when grated. A trial will soon determine it. To this amount add two well-beaten eggs, two teacupfuls sweet milk, one tablespoonful melted butter, a little salt, one teaspoonful baking powder and flour enough to make a batter for frying on the griddle, or fry in pork fat like doughnuts.

BRUSSELS CARPET.—Brussels carpeting proper has a basis composed of warp and woof of strong linen thread. In this warp there are added to every two threads of linen ten threads of woolen of different colors. The use of linen is to bind the worsted together, and it is not visible on the upper surface. The woolen threads are from time to time drawn up in loops to form the figures; each row passes over a wire, which is withdrawn without cutting the yarn. A cheaper kind is made by printing the figures and colors in the worsted instead of weaving them.

TEN drops of Angostura Bitters impart a delicious flavor to all cold drinks and prevent malaria and summer diseases. Try it and you will never be without it, but be sure to get the world-renowned Angostura, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

ABOUT BRAIN WORK.

ESSENTIALS FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH.

Indications of Overwork and the Stages of Prostration and Disease Producing Insanity.

In a very sensible article upon this subject the *Lancet* says:

There is such a thing as mind-strengthening work. In truth, it is, as every physiologist knows, that only by work that minds, or more correctly speaking brains, can be strengthened in their growth and naturally developed. The exercise of those centers of the nervous system with whose function what we call consciousness and intellect are associated, is as essential to their nutrition as activity is to the healthy growth of any other part of the organism, whether nervous or muscular. Every part of the living body is developed and enjoys vitality by the law which makes the appropriation of food dependent upon and commensurate with the amount of work it does. It feeds in proportion as it works, as truly as it works in proportion as it feeds. This canon of organic life is the foundation of those estimates which physiologists form when they compute the value of food in measures of weight-lifting power. It is, however, necessary to recognize, that although these propositions are true in the abstract, they need the introduction of a new integer or combining power before any sum of results can be worked out.

We know that food is practically just as truly outside the body after it has been eaten, digested, and even taken into the blood current, as it is when it lies on the table. Nutrition is a tissue function, and its performance depends on the appetite and feeding power—which is something different from the organic *need*—of the tissue with which the nutrient fluid is brought into contact. Again, any particular part of the organism may be so exhausted by work that it has not power enough left to feed. It is a matter of the highest practical moment that this fact should be recognized. There is undoubtedly a point at which work ceases to be strengthening and becomes exhausted—self-exhausting and self-destructive so far as the particular issue in activity is concerned.

Work may be carried too far, in fact to such a point that not only the last reserve of power for action, but the ultimate unit, so to say, of the force of nutrition, which is, as we now believe, identical with the force of general activity, may be expended in work, and the organism left so utterly powerless that its exhausted tissues can no longer appropriate the food supplied or placed within their normal reach. We have said that it is necessary that this should be understood. It has a special bearing on the question of brainwork in childhood and adolescence.

Just as extreme weakness and faintness of the body as a whole produce restlessness and loss of control, so extreme exhaustion of the brain produces mental agitation and loss of healthy self-consciousness. This is how and why the "overworked" become deranged. One of the earliest indications, or symptoms, of brain exhaustion is irritability; then comes sleeplessness of the sort which seems to consist in inability to cease thinking either of a particular subject or things in general; next, the mental unrestful or uncontrollable thought gets the better of the will, even during the ordinary hours of wakefulness and activity, which is a step further toward the verge of insanity than the mere persistence of thought at the hour of sleep—this way lies madness; and, finally, the thinking faculty, or, as we say, the imagination gets the better of the will and asserts supremacy for its phantoms, those of sight or hearing being the most turbulent and dominant which happen to be most commonly used in intellectual work, and therefore most developed by the individual cerebrum—this is madness. Such is the story of overwork of the brain or mind; and it is easy to see that at any stage of the progress from bad to worse the will may be overpowered, and the judgment perverted, in such manner as to impel the victim of this mind trouble to seek refuge in death, or to so disorder his consciousness that he supposes himself to be acting in obedience to some just and worthy behest when he commits an act of self-destruction or does something in the doing of which he accidentally dies. Such, in the main, is the story of suicide from overwork.

What, then, can be the excuse pleadable by those who heap on the brains of the young or adolescent such burdens of mind labor and worry as exhaust their very faculties of self-help and leave them a prey to the vagaries of a starved brain? We pity the suffering of those shipwrecked sailors who, after exposure in an open boat, perhaps without food, for hours or days, "go mad," and, raving of feast and pleasures the antitheses of their actual experience, fall on each other or throw themselves overboard. Have we no pity for *brains* dying of lack of food because we have compelled them to expend their very last unit of force in work, and now they are distraught in the act of dying?

It may be a sublime ideal, that of a highly educated people; but if it should happen that the realization of this beautiful dream of our philosophic reformers can only be achieved by the slaughter of the weak, it will scarcely console the national conscience to reflect that, after all, "the survival of the fittest" is the law of nature.

A HORSE LAUGHS AT ITS DRIVER.—Whether a horse can laugh is, I believe, a disputed question among men of science, says a Boston *Post* correspondent, but that a horse has a sense of humor was apparent to me in the action of one recently. The animal, which was attached to an express wagon, had shown a balky disposition, and, despite coaxing and whipping, refused to budge. To overcome his obstinacy, a rope fastened to his wagon was tied to another which had been placed in front, and the horse attached to the vehicle was whipped up vigorously. He started with a will, but instead of pulling the second wagon after him, the rope attached to it broke and left it standing. I happened to be looking on at the time and noticed an expression on the balky horse's face which was as near an approach to a laugh as I ever expect to see on an equine countenance. It was even more expressive than a laugh, for it was a sardonic smile of complacency, as if to say, "I could do better than that myself." And right "on the heels," so to speak, of this facial humor, the horse started off vigorously with his load.

MEDICAL VIRTUES OF ONIONS.—A mother writes: "Once a week invariably, and it was generally when we had cold meat minced, I gave the children a dinner which was hailed with delight and looked forward to—this was a dish of boiled onions. The little things knew not that they were taking the best of medicines for expelling what most children suffer from—worms. Mine were kept free by this remedy alone. Not only boiled onions for dinner, but chives also they were encouraged to eat with their bread and butter, and for this purpose they had tufts of chives in their little gardens. It was a medical man who taught me to eat boiled onions for a cold in the chest. He did not know then until I told him, that they were good for anything else." The above is from the *New Era*, Lancaster, Pa. An experienced physician writes that "the above ought to be published in letters of gold and hung up beside the table." He says give children of all ages a few raw, at least three times a week. Onions are invigorating and prophylactic beyond description, and it is rarely seen that children have died from diphtheria, scarlatina, etc., where onions are freely used for food.

THE remedy which most successfully combats malarial disorders is Ayer's Ague Cure. It is a purely vegetable compound, and contains neither quinine nor any other dangerous ingredient. Warranted to cure chills and fever.

Dr. Franklin said the perusal of DeFoe's "Essay on Projects" influenced the principal events and course of his life.

THE BOOM AT OROVILLE.

Remarkable Growth of Orange Groves—Rapid Rise in Property, Etc.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: If anyone doubts the statement that Central and Northern California is beginning to feel the effects of a boom fever, let him convince himself by visiting Oroville and the Thermolita Colony, and my word for it, he will never again be a doubter, but will fall into the ranks of the great army of "boomers," and wage war against the silurian, who should, ere this, have been with his fathers. Oroville has awakened to the realization of the fact that they must be up and doing for themselves, and demonstrate in every way to the people who are desirous of making homes for themselves, which shall be beautiful in the growth of the orange, lemon and lime, peaches and pears, and, in fact, every fruit known, and in easy reach of a market, that they have, if not the most desirable, at least as much so as any in California. They are organizing in a way to accomplish this through the medium of liberal advertising and energetic work.

Mr. Anderson, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, informed your correspondent that they intend pushing these enterprises to the front, and they will co-operate with Sacramento in everything undertaken, for they fully appreciate all she is doing in furthering the interests of not only Butte, but every county in Central and Northern California; that they read with interest the work being done by the Citizens' Improvement Association, and hoped to profit by the experience of the Association in knowing how to conduct enterprises of this character.

Thermolita Colony is being rapidly sold. A number of the Association cottages are completed, and within two weeks the work will be commenced upon the new hotel, which is to be an artistic structure, located upon a spot commanding one of the finest views in all California. The place is beautiful. The thirty-five acres of orange trees planted last year by the citizens of Oroville, to demonstrate the fact that oranges can be grown there in large acreage, as well as in private gardens, are simply superb, and have to be seen to be appreciated. Out of thirty-five hundred trees planted, they lost but thirty-five, or 1 per cent., a most remarkable success, and which forever stamps as false the statement of southern correspondents to Eastern journals that such fruits cannot be grown in Northern California.

Connected with the orange orchard is an extensive nursery, in which they are starting orange, lemon and lime trees, as well as shade and ornamental trees for the avenues, etc., from which colonists may be supplied at the lowest prices.

I afterward visited the Butte County Hospital property, immediately adjoining the colony property, and was there simply astonished by what I saw. Oranges on the trees—not one but numbers of them—with oranges measuring now, this early in the season, seven inches in circumference, oranges which I heard a gentleman say who had traveled all over the United States, excelled in every point those grown in Southern California, Florida or anywhere else. These oranges will be ripe and in the market six weeks earlier than those grown in Southern California. What would the Eastern excursionist say to this if he were told it?

By the way, why don't they tell these things to them, and more than this, that our climate is a delightfully equable one in winter, and that we are not wrapt in snow and ice, as they believe; for have they not been told so by the literature emanating in Southern California?

But to return to the hospital grounds. There I saw lemons, limes, peaches, pears, apples, vineyards, corn, sugar-cane (think of it—sugar-cane!), vegetables, melons of all descriptions—in fact, everything is grown on the property, even their grain and hay. And they have what will make the desert bloom as the rose—the most delicious water piped from a spring on Table Mountain and from the ditches now owned by the syndicate controlling the colony. This piece of property simply shows what can be done on any portion of the colony tract, and I prophesy in the near future the grandest success for it, for it has everything in its favor, and needs only to be brought to the notice of the multitude of people coming to California to be as eagerly sought for as any property has been in the lower part of the State.

Land in every direction about Oroville is being bought up by capitalists and by those intending to be growers, and to-day a large transfer was made of a valuable property in this neighborhood, by bond, amounting to $118,000. I saw the papers for it. Although I have drawn this out now to a tedious length, I would wish I might tell you more of what I see going on about me, and clearly prove to your readers that the great wave of prosperity is upon them, and that they must arouse themselves to ride it, or be swept out of sight for all time, to their everlasting shame and remorse.

R. W.

Oroville, August 2, 1887.

Didn't Ask Her Right.

Mr. Burdette insists that he overheard a woman lecturing her husband as follows on board a train: "Now I'll tell you why I wouldn't go into the restaurant and have a cup of coffee with you while we were waiting for the train. I didn't like the way you asked me. Keep quiet. I have the floor. Not half an hour before you said to Mr. Puffer: 'Come, let's get a cigar,' and away you went, holding his arm and not giving him a chance to decline. When we met John O'Howdy on our way to luncheon you said: 'Just in time, John; come take lunch with us.' And then to-night, when we found the train an hour late, you looked at your watch, turned to me and said in a questioning way: 'Would you like a cup of coffee?' And I did want it; I was tired and a little hungry, but I would have fainted before I would have accepted such an invitation. And you went away a little bit vexed with me and had your coffee and bread and butter by yourself, and didn't enjoy it very much. In effect, you said to me: 'If you want a cup of coffee, if you really want it, I will buy it for you.' You are the best husband in the world, but do as nearly all the best husbands do. Why do you men seem to dole things out to your wives when you fairly throw them to the men you know? Why don't you invite me heartily as you invite men? Why didn't you say: 'Come, let's get a little coffee and something,' and take me right along with you? You wouldn't say to a man: 'Would you like me to go and buy you a cigar?' Then why do you always issue your little invitations to treats in that way to me? Indeed, indeed, my dear husband, if men would only act toward their wives as heartily, cordially, frankly as they do toward the men whom they meet, they would find cheerier companions at home than they could at the club."

VANITY OF SOME WOMEN.—It is surprising to what extent some women's vanity will carry them. The young females who have recently been gratifying a passion for art by employing a Boston photographer to "take" them in a condition more or less approaching nudity, and in statuesque poses imitative of classic painting and sculpture, seem not merely to be of respectable character and position, but even of fashionable social connections. There folly was not of a vicious description. They were simply actuated by a desire to display their charms and to have their graces of person reproduced in imperishable form. To be pictured as "Venus Rising from the Sea," or as one of a group of "Nymphs at the Bath," is too irresistibly enchanting. Of course, such photographs were intended for private circulation only, the negative being destroyed after a choice few of them had been struck off. Some of them, however, fell into the hands of two or three gay beaux of society, who were willing to pay a big price for additional copies, and hence, it is said, arose the beginning of the scandal. The interest attaching to these chefs d'oeuvres is somewhat lessened by the veils over the face, with which in all cases the blushes of the girls are modestly concealed, identification being thus rendered quite impossible.—*Boston Letter.*

A COUGH, Cold or Sore Throat should not be neglected. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple remedy and give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes.

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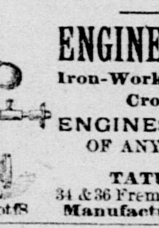

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When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF GEORGE K. NAY, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, A. P. CATLIN, the executor of the estate of GEORGE K. NAY, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at his office, 1007 Second street, in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California.

Dated July 30, 1887.

A. P. CATLIN, Executor, etc.
LINCOLN WHITE, Attorney for Executor.
au1-5tM

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, IN AND FOR the County of Sacramento, in the State of California. In the matter of the estate of SARAH KAY, deceased. From the petition of F. H. Russel, administrator of the above named Sarah Kay, deceased, this day presented to me, it appears that it is necessary to sell the real estate belonging to the said decedent, for the purpose of paying the debts of the estate, and the expenses, charges, and costs of administration. It is hereby ordered, that said petition be filed, and all persons interested in said estate appear before this Court, at the court-room of Department Two thereof, on Friday, the 12th day of August, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why an order should not be granted to the administrator to sell said real estate, and it is also ordered, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Daily RECORD-UNION.

Dated, this 7th day of July, 1887.

W. C. VAN FLEET,
Judge of the Superior Court.
ALBERT M. JOHNSON, Attorney. jy11-4wM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF JOHN HETHERINGTON, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, S. B. SMITH, administrator of the estate of JOHN HETHERINGTON, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at the office of Catlin & White, No. 1007 Second street, Sacramento, Cal.

S. B. SMITH, Administrator.
Dated July 25, 1887.
CATLIN & WHITE, Attorneys for Administrator.
jy25-5tM

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, ss. In the Superior Court, in and for said county. The people of the State of California to JOSEPH WHINGATES and WILLIAM UNDERWOOD greeting: You are hereby notified that an action was commenced in the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento, State aforesaid, by filing a complaint in the Clerk's office of said Court, on the 9th day of JULY, 1887, in which action HENRY HANSCHE is plaintiff and you are defendants. That the general nature of the action, as appears from said complaint, is as follows: To obtain a decree of this Court requiring that defendants, and each of them, to set forth their title in and to that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California, and known as Lot No. Five, in the block bounded by P and Q, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. That the claim of plaintiff and defendants thereto be settled, and that it be declared that plaintiff has a valid title thereto; and that defendants, and each of them, have no title to the same. Also, for general relief, all of which will fully appear in the complaint on file herein, to which reference is hereby made. And you are hereby directed to appear and answer said complaint within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in said county of Sacramento, and within thirty days, exclusive of the day of service, if served elsewhere; and you are further notified that unless you so appear and answer within the time above specified, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for.

In testimony whereof, I, Wm B. Hamilton, Clerk of the Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court, this 9th day of July, A. D. 1887.

[SEAL.] W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.
By JOS. J. GUTH, Deputy Clerk.
MATT. F. JOHNSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.
jy19-9tTu

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, ss. In the Superior Court in and for said county. The People of the State of California to J. H. MURPHY, greeting: You are hereby notified that an action was commenced in the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento, State aforesaid, by filing a complaint in the Clerk's office of said Court, on the 22d day of JULY, 1887, in which action ELLIE E. MURPHY is plaintiff, and you are defendant. That the general nature of the action, as appears from said complaint, is as follows: To obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, upon the ground of willful neglect and failure to provide the common necessaries of life, all of which is more fully set forth in the complaint on file herein, reference to which is hereby made. And you are hereby directed to appear and answer said complaint within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in said county of Sacramento; and within thirty days, exclusive of the day of service, if served elsewhere. And you are further notified that unless you so appear and answer within the time above specified the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the complaint on file herein.

In testimony whereof, I, Wm. B. Hamilton, Clerk of the Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court, this 22d day of JULY, A. D. 1887.

[SEAL.] WM. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.
By JOS. J. GUTH, Deputy Clerk.
J. C. TUBBS, Attorney for Plaintiff. jy27 9tW

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF ANNIE M. METOYER, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the estate of ANNIE M. METOYER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at the law office of Young & Dunn, No. 920 Fifth street, in the city of Sacramento, California.

Dated Sacramento, July 26, 1887.

VICTOR METOYER, Executor.
YOUNG & DUNN, Attorneys for Executor.
jy27-5tW

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..........AUGUST 6, 1887

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TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

Henry George is seeking to purge the Labor party of the Socialistic element.

There was a great rush of buyers at the auction sale of Central and Northern California fruits in New York yesterday.

The prohibition amendment has been defeated in Texas by from 60,000 to 75,000 majority.

Parnell thinks the Irish land bill, as amended, will afford much relief to the tenants.

Some grain-handlers employed on the trains centering at Port Costa yesterday struck for increased pay.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants' Exchange, who is also Sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; Grand and Palace Hotel News Stands; Market-street Ferry and junction of Market and Montgomery street News Stands.

Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

MISREPRESENTING CALIFORNIA.

The letter to the *Commercial Advertiser*, of New York, from Santa Monica, in this State, treating of Northern and Southern California, and a telegraphed synopsis of which has appeared here, it cannot be denied is frank, and in some respects correct in judgment; as, for instance, where the writer declares there is no reason for rivalry between the two main topographical divisions of the State, and that invidious comparisons between the sections is just to neither. But what must have been his reading or his observation, to have moved him to say that "the papers of Northern California, aggrieved at seeing the tide of prosperity sweeping this way (southward), have perhaps done little to present the country in its true light."

As a matter of fact the press of Northern California has been fair, open and true in the representations concerning California, and the whole of it. Such exceptions as may be claimed relate to papers of no special importance, and even they are very few and were moved by a spirit of retaliation for assaults referred to hereafter. The idea that the Northern and Central sections have felt "aggrieved" at the prosperity of the south-end, is simply and assumingly absurd. At the east, however, the allegation may be received in a manner to do us much harm. People who accept the letter of "C. F. H." as verity, must form a very singular and unjust estimate of California spirit. The fact is that the North and Central regions have been greatly gratified, and have so expressed themselves, at the "booming of the South, for its gain is that of the whole State. That section cannot prosper, without the entire State being benefited, and reasonable and thinking men will realize this.

The central and northern regions—aside from the mining in the mountains—have been devoted mainly to agriculture, viticulture and horticulture. All great grain-growing countries are conservative; large land-holdings and large farming do not cultivate enthusiasm in building a State; they do not promote the fever of speculation, nor contribute to the speedy or best settlement of a country. But large farming and large land-holding are being rapidly corrected here, and small holdings, small farms and diversified agriculture are taking their place. California is the second grain-growing State of the Union, produces more than one-tenth of all the wheat grown in the United States, and nearly two-thirds of all the barley. Nine-tenths of these products are raised in the two sections criticized by C. F. H. as given mainly to "mining and vineyards."

These same sections contain the chief cities of the State; over three-fourths of the population; the chief educational institutions; seven-tenths of the commerce of the State flows in their channels, and nine-tenths of the industries of California are here prosecuted. Here are the chief rivers and harbors, the metropolis of the coast and the capital of the State. The great mining sections are upon our eastern borders, and the vast lumber regions of the State are wholly within northern and central bounds; here most attention is given to raising fine stock. Here are the principal vineyards; here is produced six-tenths of the wine, and nearly one-half of the raisins of the State. It is in these sections that about all the deciduous fruits and vegetable products are grown, and it is from here that there are sent tri-weekly special train-loads of deciduous fruits and of vegetables to the regions east of the Sierras and the Rocky Mountains, and not a pound of which class of products are shipped from the South, and very few pounds, compared with our yield, are grown there. Here are the coal and the quicksilver mines, the granite quarries and chief building stones, and in the northern and central valleys, by reason of certainty of rainfall, agriculture is an assured industry, and irrigation is not essential for ordinary farming, if we except some portions of the west side of the San Joaquin valley. In the central and north sections are the great valleys that have given the State its world-wide fame as a producer, and here, too, are the foothill regions, which, for fruit and vine products, have proved so vastly rich, and now teem with prosperous and progressive communities.

To give currency to the false idea that sections thus blessed, in which are the most fertile soils and the largest production, and the meteorology of which the official reports demonstrate to be the equal in all respects, and the superior in several, of the region more southerly, as to temperature, dryness of atmosphere and general desirable conditions, are "aggrieved" at the sudden development of the extreme south, which so long laid idle and practically unproductive, is to propagate a slander as gross as it is absurd. The sudden rise of the south was due to the awakening of the people to its splendid natural advantages, its fine climatic conditions, its capacity for production, and to the advanced methods so recently employed in inducing desirable immigration, and which we are perfectly free to say had not then been availed of by the north, but to the wisdom of which it is now awakening.

The simple and unadorned truth is that, in the earlier hours of their "boom," the enthusiasm of our friends of the south led some of them into origination and authorship of whatever of misrepresentation has obtained concerning the north. It is a matter of history, unfortunately, that these influences, under a mistaken idea of the necessity to belittle other parts in order to exalt their own section, diligently circulated abroad, by press, pamphlet and voice, wholly untrue statements concerning the more distant sections of the State from the south, and much to their injury. It is likewise a matter of undeniable history that press and personal influences at the south were few that had the courage to denounce and repudiate these methods. Some, however, did from the outset, and now all worthy public influences do the same.

Until recently most orange, almond, olive and lemon cultivation that had been known in the north was for the purpose of adornment of grounds only. Not until this was extended to market purposes was there manifest any feeling whatever against the north. When, however, it was proposed that citrus fairs should be held here, the idea really "aggrieved" our friends of the south. The honest and praiseworthy entry upon the cultivation of citrus fruits for commercial purposes was assailed as absurd, and with all manner of misrepresentation, until, when the citrus expositions were held, the charge was made and adhered to in the teeth of the truth, that our exhibits were brought from southern groves and palmed off as of northern growth. So grievous was this misrepresentation, and so diligently heralded, that it became necessary to call attention to the fact that our citrus fruits are marketable from early in December until late in January, while climatic conditions prevent like maturity at the south until February and March. And the proof of this was made by a second Central and Northern California Citrus Fruit Exposition here, and in January last by showing the exhibits at Chicago.

Out of this successful effort of the north to establish its claim to semi-tropic capacity, sprang the industrious stories from the south—and to which reference is now made regretfully—that this whole region was borean, inclement and inhospitable by reason of excessive heat and cold, unhealthful, and in every way undesirable, while all manner of influences were brought to bear to divert immigration from this section and to discourage the entry here of new capital and homeseekers.

This is but historical recitation, for hapily all cause for recrimination and misrepresentation has ceased. We had hoped the whole matter was buried out of sight; when, however, a correspondent is permitted to use the columns of a leading New York journal to say to the millions at the East that "Northern California is devoted to mining and vineyard," implying thereby that these are the chief industries and productive agencies, the commonest regard for truth and fair play demands that the statement be corrected. It is surprising that so intelligent a journal as the *Commercial Advertiser* should have consented to be the medium for publishing such an error. It at least knows that the fame of California for agricultural industry rests mainly upon the marvellous productions in the great vallies of all manner of grains, which in the chief markets of the East and Europe take the highest rank for excellence in competition with fields of the world. It knows that our horticultural development has been such as to secure our fruits ready marketing in the valley of the Mississippi and on the Atlantic seaboard, despite the vast distance that must be spanned in their transportation.

The simple truth is that whatever is or can be grown in the south is and can be grown in the valleys and along the foothills of the north, and that a vast range of essential products, in which the south does not successfully engage, constitute the most important industries of the north. But these facts are not reasons for any ungenerous feeling between the sections; the time for that has passed; any jealousy or nagging is boyish, foolish and morally criminal now on the part of either section, and the journalism that indulges in it is of the back alley order. A few narrow-minded journals and greedy and foolish real estate agents may indulge in misrepresentation, but the people of North and South California join no issues. The State is theirs. It is broad enough for and equal to the support in plenty and comfort of millions of people, and a few years more will find it thus densely populated. It is blessed in soil, climate and products from San Diego to Shasta, from the Mexican line to the Oregon boundary, as is no other part of the continent. California is a mighty and glorious heritage for our people; their interests are as one; in hopes and desires they are a unit. The truth concerning its resources, its soil, its climate, its products and the capacity of all parts of the State will justify the claims made for them; nothing more is asked and nothing less will content us. Let the press and the people of the East ignore the C. F. H.'s, and the whole class that seeks to rise by pulling others down. The truth concerning California the East will not find difficult to obtain, and there is no excuse whatever for any man intelligent enough to look this way, being deceived or misled concerning the State or any portion of it.

THE RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

Whatever else may result from the investigation now being conducted by a special commission of the Federal Government into the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, this one inestimable benefit has been conferred upon the public—it has given the company the first full and fair opportunity it has enjoyed to make a complete statement of its case, free from prejudiced objections, technical obstacles, and prejudgment, and thus to remove a vast deal of misapprehension, and to correct a world of misrepresentation.

So far as it has progressed, the investigation has certainly established in all sincere and unbiased minds, the conviction that the equities of the company are of the strongest possible character, such as ought, with fair and honorable creditors, to so far prevail as to secure an adjustment that will do neither the debtor nor the creditor injury. It is unquestioned that, whatever the foresight of the National Legislature in providing a scheme of aid to insure the building of a transcontinental railway, the financial depression of the time, and subsequent conditions attached, greatly narrowed its beneficial character for the corporate company. Not only was it not contemplated that the same beneficence would early exert itself to establish a powerful rival to the first road, which had just been constructed under difficulties deemed by some of the best judgments insurmountable, but neither was it conceived that prior to the obligations of the company becoming due there would be such an arbitrary exercise of sovereign power by the Government as to cripple the credit of the original enterprise, by requiring payments in advance. Nor is it justifiable, we take it, for the creditor who uses the road of his debtor for ordinary business purposes, to refuse, as did the Government, payment for the service, because in the far future the creditor must pay to it a large sum of money.

Whatever the coldly legal view may be, the equities are strong in favor of the debtor. The Government has benefited—as has already been shown before the Commission in a manner more forcible and convincing than can be possibly done in any newspaper generalization—a thousand fold more than was anticipated by the most sanguine friends of the scheme. Indeed, if every dollar claimed to be due to the Government from the railroad company should be carried to the account of total loss, and not one of the just offsets claimed be allowed, it would remain that the United States has been the beneficiary by its bargain, to an extent unprecedented in any scheme of Government investment by any nation of earth.

It is not necessary that in this consideration the attempt be made to recite in detail even the title indices of these benefits. In this day of intelligence, even a rapid and incomplete generalization will serve to recall them to every impartial mind, and nowhere with more force than in California. Besides, we assume because of the historic interest of the recital, that the general public has followed in detail the exposition as made by Governor Stanford before the Commissioners, in which he has refuted the calumnies, laid bare the falsehoods, and given a quietus to the slanders which have been so industriously circulated these many years, concerning the management of the company and the use of its income. We can now form some adequate estimate of the amazing patience and enduring courage with which the builders of the railway system of California have fortified their waiting all these years, though hourly stung by the most infamous slanders, and though their motives have been constantly impugned and their purposes persistently and cruelly misinterpreted.

We repeat, that in no confined space can the recital of the Government's vast gains by its investment in aid of the railroad, be attempted, or any entry made upon an analysis of the proofs adduced in support of the equitable claims of the corporation, even had it been our purpose to have endeavored to do so. Still, it may be profitably recalled in merest generalization of the results of the building of the road, that the development of the country; the marketing of public lands; the gain of time by a decade of years in the completion of the line far in advance of the call of the contract; the reclamation of the deserts; the practical elimination of space in commercial transactions; the augmented revenue from taxation and imposts; the driving out of savagery and the substitution of American civilization of the better order for the rudeness of the frontier and the plains; the development of Territories, out of which vigorous States sprang full armed; the binding of members of the nation into an inseparable and harmonious Union; the opening up across the breast of the continent of a great highway over which rolls the commerce of a large part of the world; the ease of military and postal transportation; the wonderful influence upon agriculture; the impetus given to trade—that these and a score of other considerations make up such a stupendous aggregate of gain and profit to the Federal Government and the people of the nation that against it no money consideration can for a moment stand. Before it the coldly legal and formal demands of an exacting bond will eventually yield in the interests of the broad equities of a debtor who has been so greatly less a beneficiary than the creditor.

CALIFORNIA NORMAL SCHOOLS.

One of the essentials to the homeseeker in a new State is knowledge of its educational system. The man with a family, in locating in a new community, considers among the first questions the opportunities that present of affording his children a substantial education. California fortunately can invite inquiry in this direction with extreme satisfaction. In no other State is the scheme of public education more richly endowed, and in few is it so well supported.

Our public school system is broad, strong and maintained with a liberality of expenditure that is lavish. In institutions for higher education the State is peculiarly fortunate. At the head is the State University at Berkeley, an institution advancing with rapidity to a first place among Universities, and in many respects already occupying a foremost position in the front rank. Next in order come the three State Normal Schools, an elaborate and carefully prepared article on which is presented by the RECORD-UNION this morning. We invite to this paper careful attention and close reading. It is from the pen of one of the RECORD-UNION staff, and is based upon data drawn from official sources, while the commentary is the result of close observation and study of the Normal School system and its practical results during a long series of years. Below the Normal Schools are the several High Schools, and then the Grammar and lower grades down to the primary.

Independent of these public provisions for education, the State is supremely blest with private institutions in great number and of high standing. At the head of these will presently be opened the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, concerning which institution, so richly endowed by private munificence, we must assume all our readers to be fully informed. There is an exceedingly large number of church academies and colleges, and still more of private secular seminaries, academies, military schools, business colleges, medical and military schools, etc. Only recently the latest endowment of education was made known, and is to result in the early opening of a technical school and college amply backed by means given by a wealthy citizen of San Francisco.

All these institutions have a close relation to each other, as component parts of the whole scheme of education in the State. But the Normal Schools, which are devoted wholly to the training of persons for the important offices of instructors, stand out boldly among the many instrumentalities employed to place the educational system of the State upon the plane of the highest excellence. We have, therefore, given considerable space to the presentation of the article referred to, and for which we bespeak an examination.

PRISON INVESTIGATION.

We refrain explicitly from any prejudgment in the matter of the investigation about to take place at the Folsom State Prison. The one solitary interest this journal has in connection with the penal system, is to have the best methods adopted by California, the highest possibilities of penological science attained, and cruelty and inhumanity in whatever form or in whatever disguise, laid bare and corrected, and their perpetrators punished. The RECORD-UNION does not concern itself with men or their selfish plans; it has neither defences to make of the one, nor advocacy of the other. It trusts to the investigators about to act at Folsom for broad and searching inquisition, that the State may reap all possible benefit by improvement in her system of prison management.

An article elsewhere published, and giving the opinions of experienced men concerning the treatment of refractory and incorrigible prisoners, and which opinions will come before the Prison Commissioners to be given such value as their worth and sources demand, will be found interesting reading, and may serve to throw light in some degree upon penal systems in other than California prisons.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Solar Heat, Gravitation and Sun-spots," by I. H. Kedzie, is an illustrated volume, published under the general tttle, "Speculations." So far as our reading of the book has extended, it proves to us of much interest. The more so, as the author takes issue with some of the most accepted scientific doctrines of the day. Kedzie fortifies his own positions by quotations from Newton, Faraday, Professor Young, Henry Secchi, Langley, and others. He introduces the thought regarding sun spots that the photosphere, with its umbral and penumbral strata, lying in immediate contact with the nucleus, is a part of the sun rather than of its atmosphere, though of a vaporous or cloud-like texture. This photosphere, he maintains, is the fountain of all the sun's radiations, and must therefore be the portion cooled most rapidly. It must, then, have an ample source of supply independent of the internal heat of the sun. He therefore concludes that the sun's loss by radiation is supplied from other suns in a perpetual round. The expression that the planets are a family group, and the sun their father, is, he holds, not so much a figure of rhetoric as a literal fact. There is strong reason for believing that the whole solar system is of a common origin and nature, though at the present time not a common condition. All the heat lost by the planets is radiated from their outer surfaces, and all received is from the sun and other celestial bodies. Now, says Kedzie, analogy would teach us the same thing is true of the sun, if only we could find any adequate source from which this heat could come. It is impossible to look for it from the sun's interior, for if unsupplied without the sun would cool down with a rapidity proportioned to the loss. The process of reasoning by which he shows that there is no lack of abundant supplies of light and heat accessible to the sun exteriorily, to supply all its loss by radiation, is profoundly interesting. Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co.; Sacramento, C. S. Houghton.

The first work concerning Rev. Henry Ward Beecher since his death, is entitled "Proverbs from Plymouth Pulpit." It is a collection of paragraphs, epigrams and crisp sayings from the lectures and essays and sermons of the great preacher, and is by Wm Drysdale, who says the work was begun nearly ten years ago under the guidance and at the suggestion of Mr. Beecher, who had revised about one-third of it to the time of his death. It is a compact volume of brilliant sayings. The one fault to be found with it is that there has been left in the book too much, with the result of not a few paragraphs meeting the eye that cannot take rank of a high order, either as original thoughts or as happy standing alone. But there are enough of pearls and gems of truth and rare thought and brilliant expressions to make the book very desirable, as a mental stimulant and a suggester of lines of thought. New York, D. Appleton & Co.; 8 vo., cloth.

The "Forum" for August, edited by L. S. Metcalf and published by the Forum Publishing Company, New York, presents eleven papers of exceeding interest. "The Return of the Republican Party," Governor J. B. Foraker; "Has Ireland a Grievance?" Lord Bramwell; "The Forgotten Cause of Poverty," Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby; "Books That Have Helped Me," Edward Eggleston; "An Outside View of Revivals," Professor C. C. Everett; "What Is the Object of Life?" W. H. Mallock; "The Choice of an Occupation," Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale; "Alcohol in High Latitudes," General A. W. Greeley; "Why We Have No Great Artists," John D. Champlin, Jr.; "The Progress of Co-education," Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems; "Conditions of Industrial Peace," Professor Richard T. Ely.

"Lawn Tennis as a Game of Skill," by Lieutenant S. F. Peile, is the title of a neat hand-book edited by R. D. Sears, and issued by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York; in flexible cloth, for 75 cents, 12mo form. San Francisco, the Bancroft Company. The extent to which the game of lawn tennis has come to be played and the extraordinary popularity which the fascinating sport has acquired, justify the issue of a new edition of this handy manual of the game, which tells the beginner how he can become a proficient player and contains many suggestions by which the expert can profit. The book contains a special chapter for the instruction of ladies; and is the sort of a book, simple, lucid, and authoritative, which should be in the hands of every tennis player.

The "North American Review" for August (New York), edited by Allen Thorndyke Rice, has these papers: "State Interference," by Prof. N. G. Sumner; "The Queen of England," by Moncure D. Conway; "Open Letter to Ingersoll," by Rev. H. M. Field; "Sedentary Men and Stimulants," by Dr. Searle; "Coquelin-Irving," by Dion Boucicault; "Old Times on the Western Reserve," by Edmund Kirke; "Payment of the National Debt," by General A. S. Piatt; "Health Insurance," by Dr. Hutchinson; "The New Know-Nothingism and the Old," by Rev. Edward McGlynn, D. D.; "Claims Against the Government," by W. A. Phillips; "The Coming Producers' Party," by Samuel Leavitt; "An American Penal Colony," by C. F. Amory; "General Pope and the Public Schools," by Judge W. T. S. Keller.

"The Magazine of American History," illustrated, edited by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, New York, is at hand for August. The frontispiece is a fine engraving of the picture in Sydenham Palace of the presentation of the Arctic ship Resolute to the Queen of England. An interesting article accompanies it. "The First Newspaper West of the Alleghanies," "Latrobe Cornstalk Column," "Origin of the Federal Constitution," "Indian Land Grants in Western Massachusetts," "Lafayette's Visit to Missouri," and a number of minor papers of historic interest, with notes and queries and reviews, constitute the body of this most excellnet magazine.

"How to be Witty, or Old Saws with New Teeth," is the title of an illustrated pamphlet by Ingersoll Lockwood (Irwin Longman), from the press of G. W. Dillingham, New York, and for sale by the Bancroft Company, San Francisco. The author does not claim that the book will teach one how to be witty, but does claim that its reading will profit anyone. Our idea is that Longman could have better served the world and himself by not writing or printing his book. The only good thing in it is the lecture on wit, which contains some keen sentences and some witty wisdom.

"How to Travel" is described by that prince of travelers, Thos. W. Knox, whose tours the world around have given title and body to many attractive volumes. In this pocket volume Mr. Knox tells how to travel and prepare for travel with comfort and economy in all parts of the world. Every detail is laid bare and every possible emergency foreseen outside of accidents. It is a guide-book in itself, yet very different from the conventional "guides." New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons; San Francisco, Samuel Carson & Co., 3 Sansome street.

The author of "The Leavenworth Case," than which few more popular novels have appeared in recent years, has issued from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, another novel, "7 to 12, A Detective Story." Anna Katharine Green is one of the best originators of plots in the whole army of fiction writers, and this detective story as strongly as any other illustrates her marked originality. Paper, 25 cents; Samuel Carson & Co., 3 Sansome street, San Francisco.

The "Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine" for August is the "mid-summer holiday number," and does the Century Company, of New York, infinite credit for variety, excellence of matter chosen, brilliancy and multiplicity of illustrations and fine letter press work. "The Hundredth Man," the war paper series, "The Life of Lincoln" appear as usual, and in addition short stories, poetry, reviews and biography. A notably fine piece of protraiture opens the number, and presents the strong, yet peaceful face of Julia Ward Howe.

"The Merry Men and Other Tales and Fables" is the title of Robert Louis Stevenson's latest book. The author is so familiarly and popularly known as to call for no review of his present book. The six stories are delightfully entertaining. They are as widely different in style as if by different authors, testifying to his versatility and the breadth of his imagination. Paper, 35 cents; cloth, $1. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons; San Francisco, Chillon Beach, 107 Montgomery street.

"The Story of Nations" series presents its seventeenth number, "The Story of Alexander's Empire." It is by Professor Jno. Pentland Mahaffy, D. D., with the collaboration of Arthur Gilman, M. A. It is richly illustrated and supplied with maps and plates in colors. No one of all the series is a more attractive volume or more representative of the grandly dramatic in historical recital. Press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; San Francisco, Samuel Carson & Co, 3 Sansome street.

"Bar Harbor Days" is a bright and breezy volume with the odor of the woods and the color of the flowers clinging to it. It is a story of quiet days, a lovely island, the charms of nature in her quiet retreats, of cool waters and blissful lakes. The odd thing about the book is that the telling of the story is put into the mouths of two dogs. Press of Harper & Bros., New York; San Francisco, The Bancroft Company.

Victoria C. Woodhull, at one time the most prominent of figures before the public eye, has issued through the press of G. Norman & Son, London, a thick pamphlet entitled, "The Argument for Woman's Electoral Rights Under Amendments 14 and 15 of the Constitution of the United States; a Review of My Work at Washington, D. C.; in 1870–71."

CROSS-EXAMINING.

The Railroad Commissioners Still Questioning Senator Stanford.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5th.—To-day the Federal Railroad Commission of inquiry into the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad Company resumed the cross-examinaion of Governor Stanford.

Commissioner Anderson catechised him as to his interest in the corporations attached now or heretofore attached to the Central Pacific Company. He said the list of corporations already handed in was made up by his Secretary, and was, he supposed, correct. He had no interest in the Colorado Steam Navigation Company, and never had any interest in the Oakland ferries, except such as was connected with the Central Pacific Company. The express business in this State is mostly done by Wells, Fargo & Co. That company has no exclusive privileges, but does most of the business.

Mr. Anderson asked concerning the contract made with Wells, Fargo & Co. and the issuance of Stock to Stanford, Huntington, Hopkins and others. The witness said at one time the Central Pacific Company organized an express company of its own, and in consideration of relinquishing that project and extending all the necessary privileges to Wells, Fargo & Co., that company increased its capital and issued some stock to the Central Pacific Company and some to himself and associates. He could not remember the details of this operation, and referred Mr. Anderson to the books of the company.

Mr. Anderson—Will that contract show the details of the arrangement between Wells, Fargo & Co., yourself and your associates?

Senator Stanford—I don't know. I think, however, it will be easier for you to obtain the information from the express company or some of our Secretaries.

Mr. Anderson—Did you get a million and a half of express stock?

Senator Stanford—I cannot remember.

Mr. Anderson—In the Robinson case it is alleged that the express company watered its stock to $15,000,000 when this consolidation took place and divided the increase among yourself, Huntington & Hopkins.

Senator Stanford—You are now asking for information I cannot give. I am willing to give you all the time I can, but I do not want to be questioned upon statements made in blackmailing lawsuits when our books and employes are available to ascertain the truth. It is not fair, and is a waste of time.

Mr. Littler—You had an express company of your own, which was consolidated with Wells, Fargo & Co.?

Senator Stanford—Yes, sir.

Mr. Littler—And you went out of business?

Senator Stanford—Yes; we gave up our business and turned its privileges over to the other corporation. In that transaction the Central Pacific and some others got stock. You can get the details of the transfer either from the officers of the express company or from our books.

The witness was asked regarding the formation of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, and said that corporation was formed to head off the Pacific Mail, which was supposed to be about to divert the China and Japan trade to the Isthmus. The enterprise was a losing one. It cost at first about $100,000 a year above receipts to operate the line, but the Central Pacific Company thought it would pay to meet this loss, and it was done. The enterprise was inaugurated to protect the Central Pacific, and he thought had well subserved its purpose. For the pro-rating rates and freight arrangements with the Central Pacific, he referred to the subordinate officers of the company. As President of the Central Pacific and President of the Occidental and Oriental, he, of course, was responsible for all arrangements between the two corporations. By the Oriental line San Francisco has been saved great loss of trade.

Being asked concerning the Dutch Flat toll-road, which D. W. Strong charged had been built by the Central Pacific and the tolls pocketed by Stanford, Huntington and Crocker, the witness said this road was constructed by a company entirely separate from the Central Pacific. Tolls were collected, but the road never paid for itself. As a financial operation it was a failure. The Central Pacific used the road to haul its merchandise over the mountains and never paid a cent. Thus it enjoyed the advantage of the road, for the cost of its transportation would have been greatly increased had the road not been in existence. The cost of constructing the road was not charged to the Central Pacific Company, but should have been, and the railroad never had anything to do with the toll-road, except to use it for nothing.

Mr. Anderson—Then you and your associates did not make $3,000,000 out of the toll-road?

Senator Stanford—No, sir; we made nothing out of it. It never paid for its construction.

The witness again referred to the basis of Mr. Anderson's questions, and objected to being catechised as to such wild statements as this about the toll-road. "I have no desire," he said, "to instruct the Commission as to its conduct, but I submit that, being composed of lawyers, it ought to enforce the ordinary rules of evidence. No such testimony as this would ever be admitted in a Court of justice. The basis of your questions is that we have robbed the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Now I submit that you ought to have some evidence of that before you ask me to disprove it. I deny emphatically that anybody ever robbed the Central Pacific. We have always done the best we could for the road, and there is no transaction recorded in our books which will show the contrary. Not a dollar has ever been paid out or diverted to any corporation. As for the things upon which you base your questions, I don't consider that they affect, or ever have affected, my character among those who know me. What the newspapers say I am not responsible for. Why, I was once charged with being in league with the bunko sharps that traveled over our road, and with dividing their earnings for the privileges extended to them."

This was received with some merriment, and Mr. Anderson explained that he had no intention of reflecting on the witness, but wished to give him an opportunity to explain. Senator Stanford said he had no desire to explain such statements. From this the examination went to other subjects—the effect of the Interstate Commerce law upon the business of the Central Pacific, the effect of the competition by sea, whether the witness was ever interested in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and his opinion as to the future of the railroad. He said, in his opinion, the earning power of the Central Pacific for the future would depend more upon its local business than upon the through traffic, in which there was now fierce competition. Being asked if there did not a large amount of material for the construction of the Southern Pacific pass over the Central Pacific, and what were the rates charged, and was a large amount passed over the line uncharged? Witness replied:

"I don't think there was. The books will show what was paid. I want to say right here that the relations between the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific were as one party to another."

Regarding the land grant of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Companies, the witness outlined the policy which had governed the sales. He said he had purchased some to fill out the Gridley and Vina ranches, for which he had paid the company $1 50 per acre. This was mostly what is known as "sheep" land. He had since given all this land to endow the Palo Alto University, and did not remember how much there was of it. The books of the Land Agent would, however, show how much he had purchased and the price paid.

The witness testified at length upon the coal question, giving a history of the Black Diamond, Carbon Hill and Rocky Mountain Coal Companies. He said he was a stockholder in all these corporations, which had paid dividends from time to time. The Pacific Transfer Company was organized by Kennedy, Long & Co., who for awhile carried on the business. Kennedy, who was the head man in the concern, got into trouble, and did not conduct his affairs satisfactorily to the Central Pacific. The company was now managed by E. J. Coleman and Mr. Smith.

Mr. Pattison asked if Coleman was not a son-in-law of ex-Senator Gwin, and if it was not true that Kennedy had been put out of the transfer business at Gwin's request.

Senator Stanford said he had had several conversations with ex-Senator Gwin about it. He wanted the business for Coleman. He was told that if he bought out Kennedy it would be satisfactory to the Central Pacific Company. Subsequently this was done. Had Kennedy carried on his business properly he would not have lost it. He had never talked with Gwin about the latter using his influence at Washington in consideration of this transaction. "Senator Gwin was always a friend of the Pacific railroads," said the witness, "and a friend of mine. We never had any talk about his influence, and I never spoke to him about the Southern delegations in Congress. He was afterward employed by us for awhile at Washington, but that had nothing to do with the Pacific Transfer Company."

Chairman Pattison examined the witness at length to ascertain who had been in the habit of approving the legal expense accounts of the Central Pacific Company. He said that this was usually done by himself where the accounts were large, and where not they were left to the head of the Law Department of the company. Creed Haymond was now at the head of the department. He was preceded by Judge Sanderson and Robert Robinson, the former being now dead.

Mr. Pattison asked if the witness was acquainted with Theophilus French, formerly Auditor of the Pacific Railroad accounts of the Treasury Department.

Senator Stanford said he had a slight acquaintance with the gentleman. He knew of his being employed, after he left the service of the United States, as attorney for the Central Pacific Company, but the bargain was made by Huntington, who had considered him a valuable man to employ, owing to his knowledge of the Washington Departments. He knew by hearsay that French had been dismissed, but why, he did not know. He had read an article in the New York *World*, written by French, attacking the Pacific Railroad Companies, and from that and what Huntington had told him, he made up his mind that French had tried to blackmail Huntington. He knew the affair only by hearsay, however.

The witness was also acquainted with Richard Franchot and had employed him about Washington, on business connected with the Central Pacific Company. He could not remember, however, the details of this employment.

Mr. Pattison said an abstract of the legal expenses of the company shows that French received $5,000 and Franchot $500, as compensation for work done, but the witness knew nothing of the payments, both men having been employed by Huntington. Mr. Pattison called for the vouchers of payments made to these two men, to Roscoe Conkling and other lawyers for legal services, which the witness said he would produce.

Pattison then read from a list of legal expenses alleged to have been incurred by the railroad company from 1869 to 1886. This list was published by T. French in the course of an alleged expose. He called for the vouchers of all these expenditures.

When the meeting was called to order after the noon recess, the Chairman read off an extended list of vouchers which he said the Commission desired to see. Secretary Miller stated that it would require three days to get the vouchers together, and the time for their production was accordingly fixed for Wednesday morning next. Senator Stanford was then excused until that time.

Daniel W. Strong again appeared before the Commission, this time for the purpose of offering a number of old letters and papers which had passed between him and Huntington, Hopkins and Stanford, in relation to the original survey of the route over the Sierra Nevada Mountains. They were made part of the record.

Mr. Cohen asked Chairman Pattison if he had presented all the letters that Strong had.

Mr. Pattison answered that they were all which were considered relevant to the investigation.

Mr. Cohen, after conferring with his associates, said that if letters which suited the Commission were to be offered in evidence, he should insist upon those which were favorable to the company being offered also. Mr. Pattison made an obstinate fight against their introduction, but it was overpowered by the cooler reasoning of his associates. William E. Brown was recalled, and presented a statement which he said covered all the assets and liabilities of the Contract and Finance Committee at the time of its dissolution in 1875. The liabilities were stated to be $3,272,000, which was assumed by the "S. H. H. & C. Co.," and subsequently paid. "Was there anything on those books that would have prejudiced the interests of officers or Directors of the Central Pacific Company if they were produced in the Commission to-day?" was asked. "No, sir," was the prompt reply. Mr. Cohen cross-examined Mr. Brown on different points relating to the early construction of the road, after which the meeting adjourned until Saturday.

OUR SUGAR SUPPLIES.—Americans ought to be the sweetest people on the earth if, as has been asserted, food goes to make the race. Perhaps they are when not electing a President or discussing fisheries. The quantity of sweets landed at this port during a year would amaze any one who has not given the subject special attention. It would appear that Americans are preserved in sugar, afloat on rivers of saccharine. From West Indies black strap to golden syrup, from dainty lady fingers to solid pound cake, from molasses candy to solid bonbons, Americans beat all other people as absorbers of saccharine, the French not accepted. No adequate idea of the enormous quantity of sugar consumed in this country can be conveyed by a statement in pounds. The figures, however, indicate that Uncle Sam has a tremendous sweet tooth. The total sugar importations for the year 1886 amounted to 2,498,192,000 pounds, or about 1,000,000 tons, valued at $71,604,698. To this tremendous aggregate Cuba alone contributed 1,201,503,000 pounds; Brazil sent 223,062,000 pounds, Germany (beet sugar), 203,288,000 pounds, and the Sandwich Islands (free sugar), 191,623,000 pounds. Smaller quantities were imported from the West Indies and other countries. To the aggregate of imports must be added the domestic product to find the total consumption of sugar in the United States.—[*New York Sun*.

Care for the Children

Children feel the debility of the changing seasons, even more than adults, and they become cross, peevish, and uncontrollable. The blood should be cleansed and the system invigorated by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Last Spring my two children were vaccinated. Soon after, they broke all out with running sores, so dreadful I thought I should lose them. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured them completely; and they have been healthy ever since. I do feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my children to me." MRS. C. L. THOMPSON, West Warren, Mass.

Purify the Blood

Tutt's Pills

Will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent

Sick Headache,

Cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite and

Develop Flesh

And solid muscle. Elegantly sugar-coated. Price, 25 cents per box.

Sold Everywhere.

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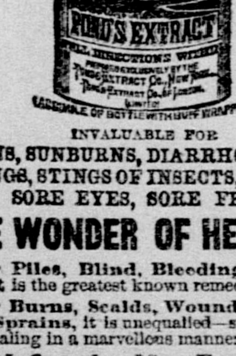

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THE WONDER OF HEALING!

For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequalled—stopping pain and healing in a marvellous manner.

For Inflamed and Sore Eyes.—Its effect upon these delicate organs is simply marvellous.

It is the Ladies' Friend.—All female complaints yield to its wondrous power.

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IT IS UNSAFE TO USE ANY PREPARATION EXCEPT THE *Genuine* WITH OUR DIRECTIONS. *Used Externally and Internally.*

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L. L. LEWIS & CO.

Sweeping Reduction in Stoves and Ranges!

Below we show the cut of our No. 7 SIX-HOLE "ECLIPSE" RANGE. This Range must be seen to be appreciated. The oven is twenty inches square, and it is a full-sized Range, with mottled iron finish (something new) Automatic Ventilators on the oven doors. Patent Broiler Hearth, and the most important of all in a Range, that is, a Fire-box that can be made as small or large as one chooses without any trouble. This means a saving of fully one-half of the expense of running the Range, either in wood or coal or coke. This Range we offer to the public for the next 30 days, at $16. Now is the time, if anyone needs the Finest Range in the World—one we will give a written guarantee to work to perfection, or the money refunded. Mind you, we are the only House on the Coast that has this Range, and if you look to your own interest you will take no other.

$16 BUYS THE ABOVE 6-HOLE No. 7 RANGE.

L. L. LEWIS & CO

Nos. 502 and 504 J street and 1009 Fifth street.

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—AUGUST 6, 1887.

THIRD WEEK

—OF OUR—

TWENTY-FOURTH

Semi-annual Clearance Sale

TO-DAY, SATURDAY,

OUR SPECIAL SALE FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.

A Second and Deeper Cut in Prices!

Another List of Tempting Bargains!

One Lot of Fancy-stripe Turkish Towels (largest size), 54x27 inches; cut from 45 cents to 25 cents each.

One Lot of Fine Linen Damask Towels (size, 40x20 inches); cut from 25 cents to 17 cents each.

One Lot of Damask Towels, with knotted fringe (size, 36x18 inches); cut to 20 cents each.

One Lot of All-wool Pure Linen Crash, 22 inches wide; cut from 12½ cents to 8½ cents per yard.

Loom Damask Table Linen; cut from 25 cents to 16 cents per yard.

A DAY AMONG THE WHITE GOODS!

White Corded Piques; cut from 8 to 4 cents per yard.

Fancy Open-work, Lace-stripe Piques; cut from 12½ to 6½ cents per yard.

Two-tone Open-work, Lace-stripe Linons; cut from 22 cents to 12½ cents per yard.

Plain White Victoria Lawns; cut from 10 to 5 cents per yard.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT!

Some Cuts that are Simply Immense.

Ladies' Hoop Skirts (15 springs); cut from 35 to 18 cents.

Ladies' Large-size White Aprons, lace trimmed and tucked; cut to 20 cents each.

Children's White Pique Dresses; cut to 42 cents each.

Ladies' Lunch or Shopping Baskets, 10 cents each.

Ladies' White Mull Handkerchiefs, with fancy silk embroidered covers, 10 cents each.

Infants' Light Blue Lace-work Hose; marked from 15 cents to 8 cents a pair.

Misses' and Children's Unbleached Balbriggan Hose, full-finished, in all sizes, from 6 to 8½; a second cut to 12½ cents a pair.

Ladies' Wash Poplin Skirts, with fancy plaitings and colored embroidered. The 60-cent quality cut to 39 cents; the 90-cent quality cut to 60 cents.

SHOE DEPARTMENT!

Ladies' Kid Strap Ties—a neat shoe for either street or housewear; cut to 50 cents a pair.

Ladies' Kid Slippers, wide bottom, low heel, plain or with bow; marked from $1 down to 50 cents.

Misses' High-cut Real Pebble Goat Lace Shoe, custom-made, scalloped vamp; cut to $1 25.

Ladies' Serge Congress Gaiters, all sizes; cut to 75 cents a pair.

Misses' Kid Foxed Shoes, scalloped vamp (best quality); marked down to $1 a pair.

Some Grand Bargains in

REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS TO-DAY!

CLOTHING.

To close Lot of Gents' Summer Vests, light and dark colors, in all sizes; cut from $1 25 to 65 cents.

One Lot of Gents' Extra-fine Black Four-button Cutaway Corkscrew Suits, stylish and nobby; reduced from $22 to $15.

Four different lines of Gents' Suits; cut from $15 to $10 per suit.

Youths' Stylish cut Summer Suits, in gray or brown plaids; cut from $11 to $7 50.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Gents' Fancy Overshirts, 40 cents.

Gents' Fancy Stripe Socks, 5 cents.

Gents' Gauze Undershirts, 15 cents.

Gents' Fine Jean Drawers, 34 cents.

All our Gents' Imported $1 25 Fancy Summer Underwear; reduced to 75 cents.

Gents' Seamless British Socks; 12½ cents a pair.

The Waterbury Nickel Stem-winding Watches, warranted good timekeepers, $2 15.

Special Cut Prices in the

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

To-day in order to close out many lines of goods.

One of the leading and most desirable shapes of the season is the "Dude Hat," Rough-and-Ready braid. We offer fifty to-day in the following shades: Brown, Navy Blue, Black, Tan, White and Drab trimmed, with band of Velvet Satin and Wings, at 95 cents.

The same Hat untrimmed, 25 cents.

Fancy-colored Needle-braid Cartwheels, 15 cents each.

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue, Sacramento.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Iron, Steel and Coal.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING SUPPLIES.

MECHANICS' TOOLS, AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.

Sacramento.......[1ptfTuThS].......San Francisco

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

FIRST SATURDAY GAME!

THE SATURDAY BALL GAMES WILL BE inaugurated at

SNOWFLAKE PARK,

—ON—

SATURDAY..........AUGUST 6th,

By a Game between the

E. & O. E. and the C. P. R. R. Clubs.

Game called at 3 P. M. Admission as usual. au5-2t

REMOVAL!

CHAS. ROBIN,
CLOTHIER,

Is now permanently located in his

New Store, 612 and 614 K street

(A few doors west of the Capital Hotel).

His friends and the public are invited to call and examine his fine stock of

Gents' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats,

TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.

Also, a lot of BOYS' SUITS of good quality.

PRICE NO OBJECT. 2p-tf

MILLS COLLEGE AND SEMINARY.

THE NEXT TERM WILL BEGIN AUGUST 3, 1887. The college course corresponds very nearly to that of Wellesley College, Mass. The seminary course of study remains unchanged. For circulars or information apply to REV. C. C. STRATTON, D. D., Or MRS. C. T. MILLS, Mills Seminary, P. O., Alameda county, Cal. jy14-3plm

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Notary Public in our office during business hours, who is also Commissioner of Deeds.

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We solicit the patronage of all who may have business in our line, and will endeavor to render satisfaction in every respect.

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HAVING DISPOSED OF MY REAL ESTATE and Insurance business to the above Corporation, I solicit from my friends on their behalf the liberal patronage heretofore given me. I will remain with the Association and give my special attention to the Insurance Department. tf CHARLES R. PARSONS.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

RELIABLE SECOND-HAND PIANOS at $75 and upwards, at 620 J st. 2plm

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.......................AUGUST 6, 1887

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Sacramento Commandery, K. T., meeting.
Baseball time-table for to-morrow.
Snowflake Park—Two baseball games to-morrow.
Ordinance for protection of ducks.
Second-hand piano for sale.
Girl wanted for general housework.
A. O. U. W.—Meeting this evening.
Spanish Merino lambs for sale.
Bids for pool-selling at State Fair.
G. M. Purcell—Humboldt washing machine.
Young women canvassers wanted.
Y. M. C. A.—Address about mountain trips.
Store to let by John Eitel.
Information wanted of John Soldannels.

Auction Sale.

A. Leonard & Son—Real estate.

Business Advertisements.

L. L. Lewis & Co.—Sweeping reductions.
Weinstock & Lubin—Notions and novelties.
Red House—Semi-annual clearance sale.
J. J. Kiley & Co.—Great corset sale.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Waddell's Contempt.

Jessie Waddell is a river pilot. He has held official position in this city, and even now claims to hold some detective or police authority, after he arrives from his meanderings among the snags and shoals of the Sacramento. Recently Jessie was a witness to a difficulty which occurred in certain disreputable quarters, in which one Clark and a woman named Louise were charged with disturbing the peace. The case was called and continued, much to Jessie's discomfiture, and on leaving the Court-room he declared in an undertone that he would not appear again. He did not, and an attachment was issued for him. Yesterday he was in Court, and acknowledged that he had placed himself in contempt, had done so because he was angry, and did not want to take chances on loosing a job on account of such cattle as those calling him as a witness. Judge Buckley said the offence was one in which the penalty might be a heavy one, and but for the sympathy he had for the man who wished to retain his place to work, he would impose a heavy fine. After some consideration the case was dismissed; but it is safe to say that if Jessie Waddell ever puts himself in contempt of Police Court again, it will take a flatboat to get him out of the scrape.

Protesting Citizens.

The announcement made by A. F. Goddard for a mass meeting to be held at the Plaza last evening, to remonstrate against the contemplated changes in that pleasure-ground and the removal of the hay market, did not seem to have the effect to cause the desired meeting to materialize. Mr. Goddard, the projector of the movement, was on hand and industriously circulating a petition, which is to be presented to the City Trustees next Monday. The document sets forth in detail the injury that a change would inflict upon property owners on the south side of J street; also upon those who had leased property there. The petitioners claim that if any material change is to be made either in the place of the market or the conditions of the Plaza, that it should be left to a vote of the people. The petition is quite extensively signed by property owners near the Plaza. The names of a number of business houses and a few farmers also appear thereon, aggregating about seventy-five names.

Coroner's Inquest.

At 8 o'clock last evening Coroner Clark held an inquest in the matter of the sudden death of Mrs. Annie Jefferson. The evidence of J. D. Smith and Mrs Rachel Kline was taken; both knew deceased to be greatly addicted to the use of liquor, and had been almost continuously under its influence for three weeks. Mrs. Kline keeps a lodging-house at No. 1116 Third street, where Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson have been stopping for three weeks. They were engaged at the Tivoli, he as stage manager, and she as a variety actress. Her death occurred at 10:30 A. M. yesterday, at the lodging-house, under such circumstances as to induce the jury to render a verdict of death from alcoholism.

The El Dorado Fair.

The seventeenth annual fair of the Eighth District Agricultural Association will be held in the city of Placerville, commencing August 30th and ending September 2d. It promises to be the best in the history of such efforts in El Dorado county. The managers—who are determined to make this fair a success—have adopted new rules, very materially modified the premium lists, extended to horsemen liberal purses, profited by the suggestions of their neighbors and the lessons of experience, so that to-day their enterprise is worthy of the attention they are demanding for it. For the second time we would call the attention of horsemen to the Society's speed programme, which appears elsewhere, and to remind them that all entries close Wednesday evening next, August 10th.

Police Court.

Judge Buckley held a short session yesterday. J. G. Stortz was charged with violating a city ordinance relating to signs, and had his case set for Tuesday, when he proposes to test the application of the law to his case......Edward Rand, a chronic drunk, pleaded guilty to disturbing Mr. Skelton's peace, somewhere in the classic precincts of I street. The case being an aggravated one, Rand was given seventy days in jail......Sun Lee, forfeited her deposit of $20......Charles Heisen, charged with perjury, appeared and asked a continuance until August 6th, at 10 A. M....... Jessie Waddell, charged with contempt of Court, was tried and case dismissed.

Taken Under Advisement.

The court-martial sitting in the case of Captain Rapp, of Company C, did not conclude the taking of testimony until 2 A. M. yesterday. The testimony of the remaining witnesses was merely a repetition of those already reported, from which it appeared that the facts stated by Captain Rapp concerning the payment of money to Captains Knowlton and Lancaster was a matter entirely unknown to the members of the company. As a whole the evidence was far from being favorable to the accused. The Court adjourned until Monday evening, when a verdict will be rendered.

Baseball Games.

This afternoon, being a half holiday with a large number of the leading business houses, the lovers of baseball recreation will inaugurate a Saturday game at the ball grounds. At 3 P. M. a game will be played, in which the C. P. R. R.'s and the E. & O. E.'s will cross bats. The Hussar band will furnish music. Trains will leave for the grounds at 2 and 2:35 P. M., stopping at Third, Tenth and Eighteenth streets. Reed, of Yolo, is announced to pitch for the E. & O. E.'s. From the talk among the baseball sharps something more than mere amateur work may be expected.

SUPERVISORS' MEETING.—The Supervisors met again yesterday, Messrs. Jackson and McMullen being absent. J. Stephenson, W. H. Fry, F. M. Little, I. F. Freeman and P. R. Beckley were appointed Trustees of Franklin Cemetery. J. Stephenson will act as Superintendent, and P. R. Beckley as Sexton. Acting on a petition from the Sportsman's Club, an ordinance was passed making it unlawful to kill ducks or destroy duck eggs between April 1st and October 1st.

MILITARY ELECTION.—On Thursday evening the Hussars elected the following officers: F. Heilbron, Captain; D. E. Kerr, First Lieutenant; M. Schroth, Second Senior; J. Links, Second Junior; F. Heilbron, President; I. C. Shaw, Vice President; D. E. Kerr, Secretary; F. Ruhstaller, Treasurer. Private Louis Goldstein was dishonorably discharged for non-payment of dues, and general neglect of duty.

PARDONED.—Juan Lopez was granted a pardon, yesterday, by Governor Bartlett. Lopez was convicted of an assault in Los Angeles, in August, 1886, and sentenced to pay a fine of $500, or serve 500 days in jail. He has served 360 days, and his pardon was granted on the recommendation of the county officials, because of his critical condition from some chronic complaint.

THE ROMAN LADY.—Don't fail to see the "Roman Lady" at the free exhibition of "Domestic" art, 831 J street. Everybody welcome. *

Two long tables spread with remnants of dress goods to-day, at the second cut in prices, that is simply immense. Red House. °

CALIFORNIA VS. FLORIDA.

THE RELATIVE ADVANTAGES FOR ORANGE CULTURE.

Serious Drawbacks as to Soil and Climate in Florida—The Tide of People Turned This Way.

Robert Williamson, of the firm of W. R. Strong & Co., has recently returned from an extended tour through the Southern States, and in an interview with him some facts of interest are gleaned from him. The object of his trip was in reference to procuring a stock of young orange trees for the coming season. Mr. Williamson has had forty years' experience as a horticulturist, is a clear observer and a man of good judgment in matters relating to fruit culture.

He says: I now think more of California than ever before. I believe it to be the best country in the world, the Eden of earth, the God-favored of all countries. I do not believe our people appreciate the blessing they enjoy. I have taken several quite lengthy journeys before this one, and always come back more and more in love with the Golden State. I had expected to find in the far-famed Florida and in portions of Louisiana rivals to some extent of California, but in this I was mistaken. After trying impartially to give them credit for all their natural resources, and all the advantages they possess, they sink into insignificance when compared with those of our own State. And the world is beginning to see this. The tide of immigration that has been pouring into Florida for several years past has been turned to California, and the tide is going to continue to flow this way like a mighty torrent until we have the most densely-populated State in the Union. Every man that has seen both countries must pronounce in favor of California. This man, in turn, will tell his friends, and so the word will be passed around that the Eden is found, until the most wonderful influx of immigrants that was ever seen will pour in upon us. And it will be the better classes. The tramps will be replaced by the people of affluence and wealth, men of enterprise and push, and the broker and chronic growler will have to step down and out or keep pace with the times.

The boom is no imaginary thing. It is coming, and will soon be upon us, and it is my firm belief that we will not have to live long to see it pouring in upon us in such proportions that the most sanguine will look on in amazement and say, "Will the end never come?"

Florida has been favored in past years with an immense influx of health and home-seekers. They have gone there and spent their time and money in the hopes of recovered health and fortunes to be made, but they have not found all the results hoped for. The hotel-keepers and land-sharks have fleeced them, and they are now leaving by thousands and seeking a country where they can live the year round. Most all the better citizens of Florida live like the wild goose—they go South (or come home) in the winter, and go North in the summer.

We have always heard or read of Florida as a great fruit country. This has been over-estimated. It is true they raise large quantities of fine oranges, but even these are raised at a very much greater expense than in California. First, the land is all heavily timbered and is expensive to clear, and when cleared is very poor, being nothing but a bed of sand, and no crops of any kind can be raised without the use of commercial fertilizers. To keep orange trees growing, there must from $40 to $60 worth of fertilizer be used on each acre each year. Then again, during the rainy season, which is from June till October, they have one continuous fight with the wild crab-grass, which, in that wet and hot climate, is worse to combat than our *convolvulus*, or wild morning glory.

A gentleman who has 200 acres in orange orchard told me that he had to hoe every inch of it by hand three or four times every summer, besides horse cultivating, and then he could not keep it down. And it is so with all other crops.

Again, they cannot raise, with any degree of success, the deciduous fruits, such as apples, peaches, plums, cherries, etc. They now claim to have discovered certain lines, or families, of peaches, plums and grapes which they can grow successfully. But even if they can it is utterly impossible to grow a fruit that will ship to market in a warm, wet climate like that in Florida, where it is very warm and wet all the time the fruit is growing and ripening. They have warm rains almost every day during the whole summer and fall. Fruit grown in such a climate cannot keep. I saw quantities of peaches rotting on the trees; also the Kelsey Japan plum, which is one of the best keeping plum I ever saw. And though they are not one-third the distance from New York that we are, they never can get their deciduous fruits into that market in good condition. The same is true, to a certain extent, with their oranges. They do not possess the keeping qualities of ours. Their entire crop has been gathered and marketed in a few weeks time, while ours will hang on the trees from four to six months after they are ripe. Theirs, on the contrary, will soon fall off and rot. This is not due to any fault in varieties, but is the result of their moist, humid climate. They grow all of our best varieties, and many kinds that we have not got, but which we ought to have. The planters of Florida deserve great credit for the efforts they have made to raise there standard varieties of oranges, and they certainly have a very fine list of buds, of which a large purchase was made by me and will be planted here, believing them to be more profitable than even our celebrated Washington Navel, in that they are much more prolific, and more regular bearers. It is believed that any variety that bears well in Florida will bear well here.

Their dry season is in the winter and spring. It is a very common thing for it to be so dry there in the spring, just when the trees are in blossom, that the leaves of the trees will wilt and curl up, and the blossoms and young fruit drop off. On this account many are preparing for spring irrigation to assist the trees to hold their fruit.

Another point of interest to those who are giving any attention to orange culture, is that in Florida all budding is done on the wild or sour orange stock, which I am thoroughly convinced is superior in every respect to the sweet stock. My faith is so strong in this that I never intend to plant another orange tree on any other root as long as I can get that. I believe it is more hardy, and will stand more exposure and rough usage than the apple root.

As to over-production in California, I do not believe that the present generation, nor any of our grand-children, will ever live to see first-class oranges, or first-class fruit of any kind, go begging for a market. As to oranges, California can produce the best, and they will keep longer than the oranges from any other country; and fortunately they come at a time when the market is comparatively bare of oranges from elsewhere. As to other fruits, as I stated in my article on fruit culture in California, published in your last New Year's edition, I do not believe that intelligent fruit-growing will ever be overdone in this State.

To describe the varieties of Florida oranges would take more space than you would care to devote to it, but we have printed circulars describing them which we will furnish you, or any who may wish.

In conclusion, I will say that I returned from Florida—the so-called natural home of the orange—with the full assurance and satisfaction that in California we not only have superior land and climate, and surroundings, for orange culture, but that the industry can be prosecuted in our portion of the State with less than one-half of the risk and difficulties, and with two-fold profit.

THIS MORNING, Garzoli & Genis, proprietors of the California Market, 712 K street, call the attention of their friends and the public to their large stock of fresh vegetables, peaches, strawberries, apples, plums, eggs, butter and cheese; also a large consignment of frozen and shell oysters. In fact, you will find everything here that can be found in a first-class market. Telephone No. 188, and your orders will be filled. *

TO-DAY will be a day that will be long remembered among the mercantile merchants—a day for cutting in prices on fine staple goods, especially millinery, which has had a fearful overhauling at Red House clearing sale.

DECORATE YOUR HOME.—For suggestions how to do it and to see the work done, visit the display of artistic needlework at the "Domestic" Rooms, 831 J street. This week only.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand square piano, in good order. Bargain for cash. L. K. Hammer's Music Store, No. 820 J street. *

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Dr. Mary J. Magill has removed her office and residence to 712½ J street.

Moses Butt has been commissioned a Notary Public, to reside at Chico.

Dr. G. M. Dixon has removed his residence to the Richmond Davis House, corner of Ninth and H streets.

The Shasta county-seat case has been decided in favor of Redding by Judge Braynard. It will now go to the Supreme Court.

The Sacramento Pioneers contemplate going to Chico on Admission Day if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the railroad company.

Eugene White and Solomon Goldsmith have been appointed Commissioners of Deeds for the State of California, to reside at Portland, Oregon.

Turton & Knox are to begin work on the road up Putah creek canyon soon, the object being to go on through to Berryessa valley and Clear Lake.

The Annual Conference of the A. M. E. connection will convene in this city on the 31st of this month, presided over by Bishop John M. Brown, of Washington, D. C.

The receipts of fees for the Sheriff's office for the month of July amounted to $512 17. This is a larger sum than has been collected for some years during that month.

G. M. Purcell publishes legal notice that he is the owner of certain rights in the Humboldt washing machine, and will prosecute all persons infringing upon his territory.

Information is wanted of John Soldannells, who was last heard from last January in this city. Any information is requested to be sent to James Martin, Winters, Yolo county, Cal.

At 3:30 P. M. to-morrow an address will be given at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, by the General Secretary, Moore Hesketh, upon "A trip to the Mountains and Its Lessons." All young men invited.

Siskiyou county has succeeded in securing $1,600 from the State on account of the indigent sick fund, which provides for the payment of a certain amount annually for the support of indigents over 60 years of age.

The average Signal Service temperature yesterday was 73°, being exactly the same as the normal temperature for that day. The highest and lowest temperature was 83° and 58°, with fresh, southerly winds and clear weather.

An alarm of fire was sounded yesterday at 3:30 P. M. It was located near the corner of Eleventh and L streets, in a small wooden building, the property of Lee Stanley, occupied by Mr. Wilson as a carpenter shop. The shop was destroyed, but the loss was small.

During the little blaze yesterday afternoon on L street, near Eleventh, Edward Jenkins carelessly or thoughtlessly drove his delivery wagon over the fire hose. Officer Carroll arrested Edward and booked him for misdemeanor. He put up $25 for his appearance.

The baseball game announced for Sunday afternoon between the Alta and the Haverly Clubs, will be one of the leading games of the season. The young men are all in good trim, and each expects to be represented by a superb battery. The game will be called at the usual hour.

The following agricultural applications were made yesterday: George D. Lathrop, Big Trees, Calaveras county; D. S. 9,617; allowed and filed. Philip Waggoner, Sacramento; D. S. 9,618; allowed and filed. William R. Terry, Sheep Ranch, Calaveras county, H. A. 5,088; allowed and filed.

Rev. Thos. Filben returned from Pacific Grove last evening. He states that there is a veritable boom in the price of lots at the Grove. The $1,400 lots recently offered for sale by the Pacific Improvement Company are now all out of first hands, and being resold at from 25 to 30 per cent. advance in price. He thinks the prices will soon be even much higher still, from the way people are rushing in after them.

Late last evening, the body of a dead man, found under a tree at the northern end of the Norris Grant, ten miles from this city, was brought into Coroner Clark's office. A demijohn containing a little whisky was found by him. Mr. Cavitt recognized him as a laborer, named Wm. Kerr, who had worked on his ranch. He knew deceased to be fearfully addicted to drink, and supposed he had died from its effects. He was last seen alive on Thursday morning. The inquest will be held to-day.

The *Call* thus refers to the shooting powers of one of Sacramento's favorite sons: "Horace Briggs used a repeating shotgun at the late big pigeon shoot at San Bruno. The implement of death which he wielded somewhat resembled a Winchester rifle. When Mr. Briggs faced the traps in the fourth round he made a clean miss on an 'educated' pigeon; before the bird gained the fence or boundary the single-barrel sportsman emptied in hurricane order six rounds and never grassed a feather. A gentleman from Oakland, who was an interested spectator, but not a pigeon shooter, moved up toward the shooter immediately after the cannonade and offering his right hand to Mr. Briggs said: 'Pon me sowl, Dr. Carver, yed grown so awfully fat since I'd seen ye last in Oakland that I'd hardly knowed ye at all, at all.' Mr. Briggs treated his friends."

Our Fire Department.

Matters have assumed an appearance of quiet on the surface concerning the badly mixed and extremely reprehensible condition into which the local "bosses" and the officials whom they carry around in their vest pockets, have plunged the affairs of the city Fire Department. It is known, however, by those most familiar with the under-workings of the "machine," that everything is not so lovely and quiet as some most interested would have the public to suppose, and there is little question but that, realizing the slender condition of the so-called appointments made at the recent "sick-bed-room meeting," active steps are in progress by the "powers" to provide a better foothold for the new appointees. It is understood by those in best position to know, that, fearing the Courts will not sustain the rump-bedroom meeting, arrangements have been made to have Mr. Conran resign, with the intention of having some one appointed by the Governor in his place, who can go into a regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, to be held at the proper place of meeting, and be depended upon by the "bosses" to re-elect the so-called newly-elected officers. This is the present programme, and it Mr. Conran's resignation is not already in hand, it only awaits the finding out as to whether the appointment of a suitable "tool" can be secured from the Governor. It can hardly be possible, however, that his Excellency has been made aware of the present proceedings, and he will only need to be apprised of the disreputable scramble in progress for making the Fire Department a mere political hothouse and headquarters, to secure the setting of the gubernatorial seal of condemnation upon any proposed appointment intended to aid it.

BASEBALL TO-MORROW.—There will be two games of baseball at Snowflake Park to-morrow. A morning game of the Amateur League between the E. & O. E.'s and the C. P. R. R.'s at 11 o'clock. In the afternoon the Haverlys, of San Francisco, will play the Altas, of Sacramento, commencing at 2:15 P. M. Announcement of baseball railroad time table will be found in another column.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—W. H. Sherburn will sell at auction, for A. Leonard & Son, on next Thursday, at 12 M., at salesroom, 1,014 Fourth street, lots 1 and 2 at southeast corner of Seventeeth and F streets, in this city, with two-story house of nine rooms. See diagram of property and particulars in another column.

THE DRINK OF THE AGE—Sarsaparilla and Iron. It rectifies all impurities of the blood, and is a pleasant general tonic; recommended by the most prominent physicians of the country. For sale by all local dealers. Try it. Postel & Schnerr, Front, between K and L. *

YOUR EYES do it all to-day. In our sale five styles in dress goods, cut from 10 cents to 5 cents a yard; six styles, cut from 30 and 25 cents to 12½ and 15 cents a yard. Red House. *

THE goods shall speak to-day in our sale. Ladies' jersey gloves, 15 cents; all pure silk, 25 cents; chemisette collars, 15 cents; cape collars, 8 cents. Red House. *

IT will pay ladies interested in fancy needlework for home decoration to visit the elegant display at the "Domestic" office, 831 J street. The exhibition will positively close Saturday evening. *

IF you want the very best piano and at the same time the most durable, buy only the Mathushek piano, the only solid iron frame piano with the tuning pins bushed in. See them at Cooper's Music Store. *

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

James Barron, the injured fireman, is improving.

Price Davis and family left yesterday for Bartlett Springs.

Mrs. Add C. Hinkson left yesterday for a visit to Nevada City.

Alex. Sloan of San Francisco and Fred Niroad of Colusa arrived yesterday.

Two cars of choice fruit went East yesterday by fast frieght to Porter Bros., of Chicago.

Officer McCormack brought two drunks in last night named C. F. Berrill and Henry Fritz.

Miss Pet Hensley, of Walnut Grove, who has been visiting Mrs. Add C. Hinkson, has returned home.

Mrs. Simeon Brown and son have returned from a three weeks' visit to San Jose and Los Gatos.

Alex. Sloan, of San Francisco, and formerly of Nevada City, was in town yesterday on business.

H. C. Morey of Eureka, B. S. Hubbell of Kansas and Chas. Farr of Oakland, are among the late arrivals in this city.

Misses Cordie Gilman, Mabel Gilman and Henry Gilman have gone to San Francisco, to remain about two months.

Will and George Lovdal leave to-day for a pleasure trip to the mountains and different summer resorts to tbe gone several weeks.

B. F. Spencer, watchman in the railroad company's yard at Dunsmuir, came down yesterday, and will wrestle to a finish with the rheumatism at the Railroad Hospital.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: A. M. Werum, Oakland, Will. B. Corwin, E. H. Anderson, W. S. Hobart, John Cummings, C. W. Montgomery, J. W. Forsinger, H. W. Wheaton and daughter; Mrs. J. S. Cutter, J. W. McFarland, C. W. Townsend, San Francisco; Frank H. Patie, San Diego; L. Van Horn, H. W. Thornton, James R. Kelly, San Francisco; T. J. Durbin, Corbelia; C. W. Buck, Vacaville; R. S. Raw, Placerville; F. C. Durant, Folsom; Peter Dolan, Woodland; J. P. Treanor, San Francisco.

State School Moneys.

In accordance with a statement rendered by the Controller of State, and published in the RECORD-UNION a few days ago, of the amount of the public school fund on hand, Ira G. Hoitt, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has made the following apportionment according to counties. Total number of census children between five and seventeen years of age entitled to receive school money, 272,444; amount per child, $1 31; amount apportioned, $356,901 64.

COUNTIES.	Census Children.	Apportionment.	Increase*	Decrease†
Alameda	21,339	$27,954 09	1,112	
Alpine	85	111 35		23
Amador	3,098	4,058 38	146	
Butte	4,073	5,322 53		155
Calaveras	2,373	3,108 63	17	
Colusa	3,254	4,262 74		68
Contra Costa	3,381	4,429 11		1
Del Norte	481	630 11		65
El Dorado	2,227	2,917 37		20
Fresno	4,717	6,179 27	534	
Humboldt	5,262	6,893 22	193	
Inyo	538	704 78	9	
Kern	1,473	1,929 63	180	
Lake	1,810	2,371 10	8	
Lassen	956	1,252 36		34
Los Angeles	19,380	25,387 80	2,765	
Marin	2,290	2,999 90		62
Mariposa	961	1,245 81		30
Mendocino	4,063	5,322 53	245	
Merced	1,538	2,014 78		2
Modoc	1,476	1,933 56		15
Mono	341	446 71		23
Monterey	4,236	5,549 16	290	
Napa	3,473	4,549 63		113
Nevada	4,639	6,077 09		39
Placer	2,924	3,830 44		85
Plumas	1,013	1,327 03		32
Sacramento	8,510	11,148 10	275	
San Benito	1,982	2,596 42	169	
San Bernardino	4,606	6,033 86	476	
San Diego	5,295	6,936 45	1,254	
San Francisco	78,246	102,502 26	4,167	
San Joaquin	6,000	7,860 00		192
San Luis Obispo	3,881	5,084 11	401	
San Mateo	2,484	3,254 04	66	
Santa Barbara	3,948	5,171 88	104	
Santa Clara	10,739	14,068 09	249	
Santa Cruz	4,202	5,504 62		96
Shasta	3,127	4,096 37	222	
Sierra	1,108	1,451 48	16	
Siskiyou	2,207	2,891 17	243	
Solano	4,659	6,103 29		423
Sonoma	8,441	11,057 71	194	
Stanislaus	2,379	3,116 49		63
Sutter	1,329	1,740 99		9
Tehama	2,695	3,530 45		19
Trinity	742	972 02	11	
Tulare	5,517	7,227 27	625	
Tuolumne	1,525	1,997 75		76
Ventura	2,021	2,647 51	132	
Yolo	3,244	4,249 64		35
Yuba	2,176	2,850 56	48	
Totals	272,444	$356,901 64	14,151	1,680

*Increase of children over last year.
†Decrease of children from last year.

SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES

Westminster Presbyterian Church, cor. Sixth and L—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Wheeler, D. D., to-morrow. Morning service, 10:45; evening, 7:45. Sabbath school, 12:15. Strangers invited to attend services. *

Calvary Baptist Church, I street, be-tween Twelfth and Thirteenth—Preaching by Rev. J. N. Burroughs at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "The Christian's Hope and Foundation." Evening: "The Miracle at Nain." Sabbath-school at 12:15. *

United Brethren Church, Fourteenth and K streets—Preaching by Rev. F. Fisher at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. Seats free. All are welcome. *

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L—The pastor, Rev. E. R. Dille, will preach at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject: "I Shall be Satisfied." Evening: "Absalom, the Fast Young Man." All are welcome. *

M. E. Church South, Seventh street, bet. J and K—The pastor, H. C. Christian, has returned from his summer vacation, and will fill his pulpit at both hours to-morrow. Every member of the congregation and all friends and strangers cordially invited to be present at both hours. *

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between H and I—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Thos. Filben, at 10:45 and 7:30. Evening subject: "Ahab's Climax." Sunday-school at 12:15. Young people's meeting at 6:30. All are welcome. *

Congregational Church, Sixth Street, be-tween I and J—No preaching services. Sunday-school concert at 12:15 P. M., to which parents and others are invited. Mission school, Twenty third and K, 3:30 P. M. All invited. *

Land Office Matters.

The following business was transacted in the United States Land Office in this city Thursday, Selden Hetzel, Register:

Agricultural Application—James S. Worl, Grass Valley, Nevada county; D. S 9,616; allowed and filed.

Mineral Applications—Robert Curnow, Nevada City; Illinois quartz mine: M. A. No. 1,640; allowed and filed. George L. Hughes, Nevada city: Stacy quartz mine; M. A. No. 1,641; allowed and filed.

Decisions Received—By Hon. Commissioner in William Davis, agricultural applicant, vs. Chas. Feldt, mineral claimant, Nevada county; sustains decision of local office and orders cancellation of local entry. E. W. Taylor, adverse claimant, vs. Jonathan Camp, mineral applicant; No. 1,608; Hon. Commissioner reverses decision of local office and orders filing of adverse claim.

Mrs. Garfield has gone to Mentor, O., with her family for the summer. Her house at Cleveland, although fully furnished, has been closed.

The people of the United States eat about 500,000 cans of French sardines every year, and about 6,000,000 tins of Maine herring.

Mrs. John W. Mackay's diamonds and gems are more valuable than those of any sovereign in Europe.

Stanley Brown, who was President Garfield's private secretary, is now a carpenter at Washington.

The best pea beans are raised in Vermont.

DECORATIVE ART RECEPTION, at Domestic Rooms, No. 831 J street, corner of Ninth, August 5th and 6th. All are invited. The Art Work exhibited is done on the "Domestic" Sewing Machine. Competent operators are in charge. *

TO-DAY, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., bargains for all in our sale at Red House. *

DIED.

Sacramento, August 4—Daniel H., youngest son of Elizabeth Delahanty (and brother of J. H. Delahanty, of Oakland), a native of New York, 30 years. (Oakland papers please copy.)

[Remains sent to Oakland this morning for interment on the 7:20 train.]

Sacramento, August 5—John Givens, the beloved husband of Mrs. Mary Givens, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, 68 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, Fourth and I streets, at 2 o'clock, Sunday, August 7th; thence to the new Catholic Church, Twelfth street, between J and K, where funeral services will be held.]

The best place in California to have your printing done, A. J. Johnston & Co's, 410 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

This Morning at 9 o'clock:
Key Whistles for Children, One Cent.
Notion Department.

Children's Goods.

Children's Gingham Suits, trimmed with everlasting trimming, 55 cents.
Children's Gingham Suits, kilt skirts, suitable for boys or girls, $1.
Children's Cashmere Cloaks, in light blue, cardinal and tan, $2 50.
Children's Plush Cloaks, in cardinal and navy, $8, $9 and $10.

A Novelty in Fine Fans.

Something entirely new in Fans. Large Pelican feathers arranged in dome shape and with a stuffed bird at the base. Hard translucent handles.
In pink, cream, heliotrope, cardinal, etc, $3 50.

Ladies' Purses, with short chain and crossbar to slip between the fingers. Gives security and greater comfort in holding the purse.
In tan leather with antique clasp, $1.

Metal Belts.

Large Medallion Belts, in close imitation of antique silver, $1 25. Some plain ones at 60 cents.

An excellent line of Marbelized Silk Plushes at $1. New fancy shades.

Shirts and Ties to Match.

Men's Colored Shirts, with plaited fronts, are a new and desirable novelty.
Percale Ties, in exact patterns to match, 40 cents per dozen.

Table Covers, with slik plush centers and wide tapestry borders, with knotted fringe all around, $3. The centers come in garnet, maroon, old gold, gendarme blue.
These are the most attractive covers at a moderate price that we have had in a long time.

Weinstock & Lubin
400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410 K st., Sacramento.

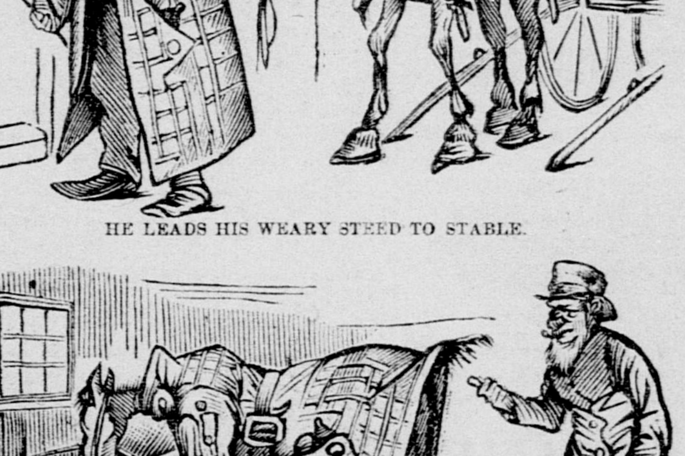
MARVELOUS BARGAINS!
Are You in Need of Furniture?
The exceedingly LOW PRICES we are now quoting goods at should prompt these that are in need of anything in our line to call and examine our stock at once.
Country Orders, small or large, promptly and carefully attended to.
JOHN BREUNER,
604, 606, 608 K st., and 1109 to 1115 Sixth st., Sacramento.

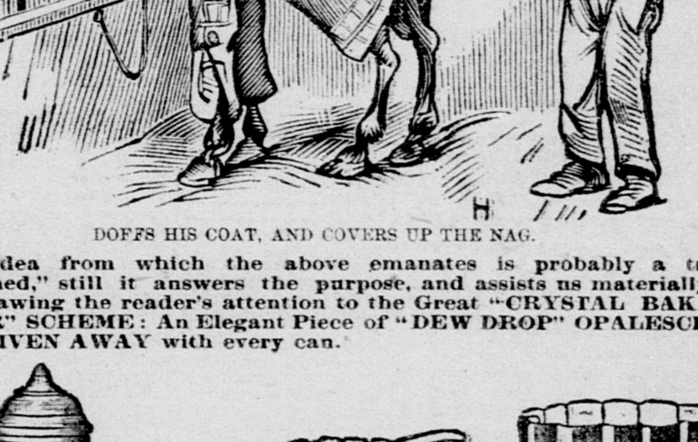
KLUNE & FLOBERG,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS, 428 J street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.
Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS. Repairing in all its branches a Specialty, under Mr. FLOBERG. Agents for ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY. d9-3ptf

H. WACHHORST.
LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO.
SIGN OF TOWN CLOCK.
No. 315 J street.......[3ptf].......Sacramento

JAMES G. DAVIS,
411 and 413 K street, Sacramento, the Best House to Buy Your
FURNITURE AND CARPETS!
SEND FOR PRICE LIST. 3p-tf

A GREAT SCHEME!
—OR,—
The Equine and the Ulster
MR. HARDUP'S NEW SCHEME!


HE LEADS HIS WEARY STEED TO STABLE.


DOFFS HIS COAT, AND COVERS UP THE NAG.

The idea from which the above emanates is probably a trifle "far-fetched," still it answers the purpose, and assists us materially in gently drawing the reader's attention to the Great "CRYSTAL BAKING POWDER" SCHEME: An Elegant Piece of "DEW DROP" OPALESCENT WARE GIVEN AWAY with every can.

No. 90 DEW DROP OPALESCENT METALLIC TOP SYRUP.
No. 90 DEW DROP OPALESCENT CREAM PITCHER.
(Fac simile of some of the pieces.)
No. 90 DEW DROP OPALESCENT CELERY HOLDER.

Ask your Grocer for a can, and get with it a piece of this beautiful ware.

HALL, LUHRS & CO., Agts.

Stock Range FOR SALE!

Containing 5,520 acres, 22 miles from Cottonwood. Has 15 miles of wire fence; well water; place furnishes feed for 2,500 head of stock, with outside range; 75 head of Durham Cattle; 15 head of Horses; a Jack; that cost $1,000; all Farming Tools, Plows, Wagons, Mowing Machines, etc.; Dwelling, Barn, outhouses, etc.

—ALSO—

For $12.50 per acre—2,700 acres, 5 miles from Carbondale, Amador; a fine tract for subdividing into a Colony; mostly level, and fenced into several fields; soil will average as well as any foothill land.

—ALSO—

No. 236. $26,500—336 acres on Merritt Island, Yolo county; 500 trees, 120 acres of alfalfa, producing 4 crops per annum (40 acres produces 520 sacks alfalfa seed), with seven tons of hay per acre, at $5 per ton net; all farming tools, 2 farm wagons, 1 new spring wagon; all furniture in the house; 6 horses, 52 milk cows, 20 heifers. There is a good dwelling; barn 48x72. This is a number one place for a dairyman. Steamer landing near the place, where all products can be shipped at low rates.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Apply to
EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO.
Real Estate and Insurance Agents,
No. 1015 Fourth street, bet. J and K,
SACRAMENTO.
Branch Office:
No. 640 Market street, San Francisco.
3p-tf

•NO CHINESE.
THE AMERICAN LAUNDRY,
Nineteenth and I streets.
OFFICE—SAWTELLE'S BOOKSTORE 708 and 710 J street. White help only employed. 3plm

HOW TO KEEP COOL!
DRINK ICED
L & Co. TEA.
3p

FOR SALE—WANTED.

$700 FOR TWO FINE LOTS, TWENTY-fifth and S streets; has a well of clear cold water.

BUILDING LOTS, IN ALL PORTIONS OF the city. Several on the installment plan.

$4,600.—A NEARLY NEW MODERN Dwelling, eight rooms and bath; cement walk; lot, 40x160; on J street. This is choice, and could not be replaced under $5,200.

DWELLING-HOUSES, FROM $750 UPWARD.

FRUIT AND GRAIN FARMS, IN ALL PORtions of Central California, in tracts to suit, and on easy terms.

WANTED—COTTAGES, CONVENIENT TO business streets, renting from $10 to $20.

APPLY TO
Sherman & Parker,
Insurance & Real Estate Agents,
No. 1007 Fourth street, between J and K,
SACRAMENTO.
MONEY TO LOAN.
In Small and Large Sums 3p

Greatest Corset Sale on Record!
MONDAY MORNING,
AT 8:30 O'CLOCK,
J. J. KILEY & CO.
Will sell three different styles of
CORSETS!
For less than Manufacturers' prices.
A FINE CORSET AT
43 cents!
An Extra-fine Corset, made of real English Sateen,
65 cents!
And a Perfect Daisy (worth $1 25), for
75 cents!
SEE DISPLAY THIS AFTERNOON IN OUR CORNER SHOW WINDOW.
J. J. Kiley & Co.,
Cor. K and Eighth sts., Sacramento.
3p

TO THE PUBLIC
PURCHASED UNDER THE HAMMER AND now in the store, a new BANKRUPT STOCK, including
Spring and Summer Goods, etc.
It will be to the interest of everyone to call and inspect my goods and get my prices.
BOYS' SUITS, Norfolk and plain styles, from $1 75 to $2 50.
MEN'S SUITS, latest style, $4 and upwards.
CASSIMERE PANTS, fine line, 90 cents and upwards.
OVERALLS and JUMPERS, 8-oz., 40 cents; 9-oz., 50 cents; 10-oz., 60 cents.
PERCALE SHIRTS, 40 cents and upwards.
GENTS' SEWED SHOES, Congress or laced, $1 50.
GENTS HEAVY BROGANS, $1.
BOYS' SHOES, button, lace or buckle, $1 up.
Fine line of GENTS' HATS and FURNISHING GOODS at greatly reduced prices.
Perfect fit in all cases guaranteed.
H. MARKS, Proprietor,
MECHANICAL STORE,
NO. 414 K STREET, 3ptf

RUPTURE
Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous *Electric and Magnetic current.* Scientific, Powerful, Durable Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 9,000 cured. Send Stamp for pamphlet.
Also ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DISEASES
Dr. Horne, Inventor, 702 Market street, San Francisco. s4-3p&wtf

GENTLEMEN DON'T READ THIS.
TO LADIES
Buy a box of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and mail us the outside wrapper from the box, with your address plainly written, and we will mail you an elegant package of fine Chromatic and Oleographic Cards.
FLEMING BROS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

—THE—
Wonderful "Sarsfield" Remedies

THE SHEPHERDS OF IRELAND were healers of the sick, and they have transmitted, from generation to generation, their knowledge of the healing art, and of the curative powers of certain combinations of HERBS, and the name of "SARSFIELD" is famous in the annals of that country. These facts are familiar to all readers of Irish History.
THE "SARSFIELD" REMEDIES CO. has the Secret of many of these HERB COMPOUNDS, and every day brings fresh Testimonials of the WONDERFUL CURES performed by them.
SARSFIELD'S REMEDY FOR THE BLOOD!—A Specific for Maladies arising from disordered Liver, Kidneys, Constipation, Malaria, Blood Poisoning, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and troubles coming from Blood Impurities.
PRICE, $1 per bottle.
SARSFIELD'S CHRONIC ULCER SALVE for the Cure of Chronic Ulcers and Sores of every description; Eczema, Piles, Varicose Ulcers, Inflammatory Swellings and Skin Diseases generally.
PRICE, $1 and 50c. per box, according to size.
SARSFIELD'S REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA AND PNEUMONIA!—A Specific for Diphtheria, Croup, Sore Throat, Mumps, and Inflammation of the Chest and Lungs.
PRICE, $1 and 50c. per box, according to size.
REFERENCES:
MRS. SARAH B. COOPER, the well-known philanthropist and President of the Kindergarten Association, of San Francisco.
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And a host of others whose testimonials we have.
—MANUFACTURED BY THE—
"SARSFIELD" REMEDIES CO.,
No. 115 EDDY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,
AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ja15-1stf&wtf

BYRON HOT SPRINGS.
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, - - CAL.
ON LINE OF SOUTHERN OVERLAND road; take 7:30 A. M. or 2:45 P. M. train via Port Costa. Hotel carriages meet every train. Natural hot salt, hot sulphur and hot mud baths, and various springs of mineral waters for drinking purposes, pleasant and health giving; pure mountain air fresh from the Mount Diablo range; hotel accommodations unexcelled; table and rooms first-class. Postal, express and telegraph communication direct. For the cure of rheumatism, asthma, catarrh, neuralgia, sciatica, gout, kidney and liver troubles, blood and skin disorders, and many other complaints, these waters are unsurpassed, as hundreds of cures will attest. Circulars sent on application. Address
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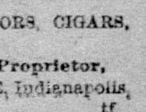
EL MONTE HOTEL.

THIS POPULAR MOUNTAIN Resort is located in the Town of Sisson, at the foot of Mount Shasta, on the line of the California and Oregon Railroad. All trains stop at this House for Meals.
Rooms all nicely furnished.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
Finest of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, etc., at the bar.
J. E. McDOWELL, Proprietor,
(Formerly of the BATES HOUSE, Indianapolis, Ind). tf

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 6 1887

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This POWDER never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

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ELY'S Cream Balm CATARRH

HAY FEVER.

*I have found it a specific for that dreaded disease. For ten years I have been a great sufferer. Cream Balm is the only preventive I have ever found.—*P. B. Ainsworth, Publisher, Indianapolis Ind.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price, 50 cents, at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y. fe8-1y&wly

J. HYMAN, JR. & BRO., JEWELRY, WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS, No. 506 J street, between Fifth and Sixth, have always on hand a choice variety of Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc. tf

H. H. LINNELL, Agricultural Implements ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Removed to Nos. 211, 213, 215 J street. 4p-tf

DODGE'S

SACRAMENTO GLOVE FACTORY, NO. 1019 Ninth street, between J and K. Hand-sewed, Smoked Buck, Waterproof Buck and Black Buck a Specialty. 4p

REMOVED! SCHEUNERT BROS. & CO., 720 K ST.—TOBACCO AND CIGARS. 4p-1m

W. D. COMSTOCK, COR. FIFTH AND K STS., CALLS ATTENTION TO HIS FULL STOCK OF FURNITURE! Bedding, Etc.

☞ The reputation of this house for LOW PRICES and GOOD ARTICLES is maintained

SACRAMENTO LUMBER CO., —DEALERS IN— LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS and BLINDS.

Main Office: Second st., cor. L and M.; Yard: Front and R streets.....Sacra'to. 4p-1m

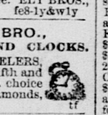
H. W. EARLE, —IMPORTER AND DEALER IN— "Glenwood" Stoves and Ranges Cutlery, Etc.

SPECIALTY: Plumbing and Gasfitting. No. 802 J STREET. 1m

WATERHOUSE & LESTER, —IMPORTERS OF— WAGON LUMBER AND CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, 709, 711, 713 and 715 J street, Sacramento.

Nos. 16 to 22 Beale street.....San Francisco
Nos. 159 Front street.....New York

SACRAMENTO PLANING MILL



MANUFACTURERS OF DOORS, Windows, Blinds, Moldings, Finish Doors and Window Frames, Brackets and Turning Stair Work a Specialty. ☞ Corner Front and Q streets, Sacramento.

HARTWELL, HOTCHKISS & STALKER. 4p1m

BANKING HOUSES.

NATIONAL BANK —OF— D. O. Mills & Co., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

DIRECTORS:

EDGAR MILLS.....President
S. PRENTICE SMITH.....Vice-President
FRANK MILLER.....Cashier
CHAS. F. DILLMAN.....Assistant Cashier
D. O. MILLS. 4p-tf

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK. Does a General Banking Business.

☞ Draws Exchange on all the principal cities of the world.

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President.....N. D. RIDEOUT
Vice President.....FREDERICK COX
Cashier.....A. ABBOTT

DIRECTORS:

C. W. CLARK, GEO. C. PERKINS,
JOSEPH STEFFENS, J. R. WATSON,
N. D. RIDEOUT, FREDERICK COX,
A. ABBOTT. tf

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK! Office—No. 400 J street, Sacramento.

Capital Stock Paid Up.....$225,237 00

Term and ordinary deposits received. Dividends Paid Semi-Annually.

☞ Money Loaned on Real Estate Only.

WM. F. HUNTOON, Secretary. 6m

SACRAMENTO BANK, THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY. Corner J and Fifth streets, Sacramento.

GUARANTEED CAPITAL, $500,000. PAID up Capital, $200,000. Loans on Real Estate, January 1, 1887, $2,124,606. Term and Ordinary Deposits, January 1, 1887, $2,061,025. Term and Ordinary Deposits received, and Dividends paid in January and July. Money Loaned upon Real Estate only. This Bank does exclusively a Savings Bank business. Information furnished on application to W. P. COLEMAN, President.

EDW. R. HAMILTON, Cashier. tf

THE CROCKER-WOOLWORTH National Bank of San Francisco, 422 PINE STREET.

Paid-up Capital.....$1,000,000
(Successor to Crocker, Woolworth & Co.)

DIRECTORS:

CHAS. CROCKER, | E. H. MILLER, JR.,
R. C. WOLWORTH.....President
W. E. BROWN.....Vice-President
WM. H. CROCKER.....(16-4plm).....Cashier

COMMERCIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5, 1887.

BAGS—Wheat Bags, 7¼@7¾c for local and 7¾c to 7¾c for Calcutta; Potato Gunnies, 10@11c; Wool Bags, 29@32c.

BARBED WIRE—Steel Galvanized 4-point Cactus, barbs 6-inch space, 5¾c ₱ lb; do do 4-point, 3-inch space, 5¼c; do do 2-point, 3-inch space, 5¼c; the Scutt 4-point, 5¼c; Steel Galvanized Twisted Ribbon, 6c ₱ lb; do do, Tablet, 6c; Stretchers, $1 each; Staples, 6c ₱ lb; Steel and Iron Fence Posts, 40c, 50c and 60c each; Painted Fencing, 1c ₱ lb less than Galvanized.

BREAD—The price list of the California Cracker Company, recently issued, contains 211 varieties, put up in 80, 50, 25 and 10-lb bxs and in 15, 10 and 2-lb tins. We gave last week a list of prices for 60 varieties. This week we give the rates for other kinds as follows:

Abernethy, ₱ lb	9c	Cornhill, ₱ lb	8c
African Lemon	18	Chocolate Drops	30
Albert	15	Chocolate Wafer	20
Animals	12	Conversation Biscuit	10
Animals, mixed	10	Cream Gems	22
Arrowroot	14	Crinkle	16
Arrowroot, crystal'd	20	Cric Cric	35
Asparagus	20	Desert Mixed	20
Assorted Fancy	20	Dot	18
Almond Diamond	30	English Fingers	18
Almond Fingers	25	Farmyards	14
Almond Rings	20	Florals	15
Alameda Biscuit	6	German Rusks	15
Alexander	15	Invalid	10
Bath Cakes	15	Italian Drops	24
Biscotto	7	Kernels of Walnuts	25
Bonanza	9	Love Knots	20
Bonbons	10	Macaroons, Almond	35
Butter Biscuit	11	do Cocoanut	30
Bristols	15	Orange Boyas	20
Buttons	10	Peanut Taffy	14
Champagne Rusks	30	Queen's Biscuit	20
Cheese	10	Short Bread	25
Coffee	18	Tea	9
Combination	10	Zoological	14

These are the prices when put up in 25, 50 and 50-lb boxes.

BRICK—California building descriptions, $6 50@12; English Fire, $30@32 50 from ship; jobbing at $35@37 50 ₱ thousand; English Bath 37½@40c ₱ dozen.

CASE GOODS—A leading local canning firm quotes Jellies of all kinds in 2-lb tins at $1 75 per dozen; Assorted Apricot, Plum, Pear, Peach, and Quince Jams, 2-lb tins, $1 75; Blackberry and Currant Jams, $2; Gooseberry, Raspberry and Strawberry Jams, $2 per dozen, 2-lb tins. The same firm quotes table fruits as follows, in 2½-lb tins:

Assorted	$1 65
Blackberries	1 75
Gooseberries	1 85
Raspberries	2 50
Strawberries	2 50
Black Cherries	2 00
White Cherries	2 50
Currants	2 00
Grape, Muscatel	1 50
Apples	1 65
Pears, Bartlett	1 90
Plums, Assorted	1 50
Coes G. Drop	1 50
Damson	1 50
Egg	1 50
Green Gage	1 50
Prunes, German	1 50
Apricots	1 60
Nectarines	2 00
Peaches, Y. F	2 00
Peaches, Clingstone	2 25
Quinces	1 80

The above rates are for this season's pack. In 8-lb tins, the same classes of goods are selling for $6 50 for Apricots and Plums, $5 50 for Assorted Fruits, $7 for Pears and Peaches, $6 for Blackberries and Black Cherries. Pie Fruits are selling $1 10 for Apples, $1 25 for Assorted Fruits, Apricots, Grapes, Peaches and Plums, $1 25 for Blackberries, Cherries and Currants, $1 25 for Gooseberries and $1 50 for Strawberries in 2½-lb tins; same in 8-lb tins, $3@4 75; California Corn, 2-lb tins, $1 25; Peas, $1 60; String Beans, $1 20; Asparagus, $1 75 for round in 2½-lb tins, and $2 for square in 3-lb tins; Tomatoes, $1 15 for 2½-lb tins.

BROOMS—Spiral Brace, $3 50 for No. 1, $3 25 for No. 2, and $3 for No. 3 and Ladies' Delight; Patent Brass Cap (Eastern Brush), $4 75, $4 50 and $4 25 respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Patent Tin Lock, $4, $3 75 and $3 50 for the three numbers; Mill and Stable, ash handles, $4 50 and $4 for the two numbers; Ship, $5, galvanized bands, 50c per dozen extra. Wisp and Toy Brooms, $2@2 25.

CEMENT, PLASTER AND LIME—Jobbing rates for the above goods are as follows: Santa Cruz Lime, $1 50@1 75; Portland Cement, $3 50@3 75; Rosendale do, $2@2 25; Newburg Plaster, Eastern, $3; do Casting, $3 50; Golden Gate Plaster, $2 75; Marble Dust, Newburg, $2; Fire Clay, English, $5; do, American, $4; Brick Dust, $4 ₱ bbl.

CANDLES—The product of the local Candle factories is quoted as follows: San Francisco Crystal Wax, 15½c for 16 oz, and 13½c for 14 oz; Stearic Acid, 14 oz, 13c; Star, 14 oz, 12½c; Eureka, 14 oz, 12c; Eagle, 12 oz, 10½c; Cincinnati, 12 oz, 9c; Mission Chemical Wax, 14 oz, 16c; do 16 oz, 17½c; Solar Sperm, 14 oz, 14c; do 16 oz, 16c; Adamantine, 12 oz, 12c; Eastern brands vary from 8c to 17c; Sperm, 25c; Paraffine, 14@16c ₱ lb.

CHICORY—California, 6@6½c; German, 6½ to 7c.

CIGARS—Jobbing rates for California made are as follows: Seed, $16@40; Seed and Havana, $40@75; Clear Havana, $60@125 ₱ M.

COAL—Seattle, $6 50; Black Diamond and Scotch Steam, from ship or wharf, $5 50@6; Nanaimo, $7@7 25 for Southfield Steam, and $8@8 25 for Southfield for domestic use; Wellington, $7 25@8 50. The private circular of J. W. Harrison quotes as follows:

	Prices to Arrive.	Spot Rate
Australian ₱ ton	$7 37½@7 50	$8 00
Liverpool	7 37½@ 7 50	7 62½
West Hartley	8 00 @ 8 25	8 00
Scotch Splint	7 75 @ 8 00	8 00
Cardiff	7 75 @ 8 00	8 37½
Lehigh	16 50 @	25 00
Cumberland	8 50 @ 9 00	10 00
Egg	@11 50	18 00

English Foundry Coke is quoted at $14 50@15. San Francisco Gaslight Company is selling Coke at 50c ₱ bbl by wholesale and 60c by retail.

CORDAGE—Since July 13th prices have been as follows: Sisal, 1¼ inch and upwards, 11c; 12 thread, 11½c; 6 and 9 thread, 12c; Bale Rope, 11c; Tarred Rope, Lath Yarn and Shingle Yarn, 10½@11c; Twine for Hop and for Grape Vines, 12c; Twine for Paper and Bed Springs, 12c; Manilla, 1 in. and upward, and Bale Rope, 12c; 12 thread, 12½c; 6 and 9 thread, 13c; Cables and Sand Pump Lines for Well-boring, 13c; Twine for Paper, 13c; Twine for Hops and Bed Springs, 14c; all other Lines, 12@16½c. Discount ½c ₱ lb on invoices of 100 lbs. Terms, sixty days, or 1¼ per cent. off for cash. Cartage on all deliveries.

COFFEE—Central American, 20@22½c; Java, 27@28c.

DESICCATED COCOANUT—Schepp's (Eastern) is quoted as follows: 1-lb papers (in cake boxes, 15 lbs), 29c; 1-lb papers (in bread boxes, 30 lbs), 30c; 10-lb tin canisters (in wood case, 50 lbs), 31½c; 1-lb pails (in wood case, 30 lbs), 32½c ₱ lb. Pioneer (California) is quoted at 25c ₱ lb in tins, and 22c in papers.

DRUGS—Alum, 2½@2¾c; Acid, 12½@16c for Nitric, 20@30c for Sulphuric, and 60@62½c for Tartaric; Borax, 4¾@5c for concentrated and 6@7c for refined; Blue Vitriol, 4¼@4½c; Caustic Potash, 10@11c; Chlorate of Potash, 20c; Chlorate of Lime, 1½@2½c; Crude Ammonia, concentrated, 14c; Gum Camphor, 30c; Gum Shellac, 30@33c; Quinine, 75c; Saltpeter, English refined, 7¾@8c; Sulphur, 2¾@2¾c for roll and 4@4¼c for refined.

DRY GOODS—Brown Drills, 30 inch goods, are jobbing at 8@8¾; Brown Sheetings, 36 inch, 7½c; Brown shirtings, 30 inch, 6@7c; Apron and Furniture Check, 14@17c; Bleached and colored Cambrics, 5¼@6c; heavy Denims, 28 inch, 16@18c; Cotton Flannel, 8½@ 12c for light, and 14½@23c for heavy; Hickory Stripes, 11@12c; Prints, 6¼@7c; Kentucky Jeans, 17@20c.

DRY FISH—We quote as follows: Pacific Codfish, 5c in 50-lb bdls, 5¼c for selected in 100-lb cases, and 6¼c for boneless; Eastern Codfish, 7@7½c ₱ lb; Orczon Canned Salmon, per 1-lb can, $1 50@1 60 on the river; Alaska, $1 37½@1 40; Sacramento river, $1 37½@1 35; Eastern Mackerel, $1 65@1 85 for No. 1 in 15-lb kits and $2 75@3 for Mess in 15-lb kits; Smoked Herring, 55@60c for Eastern and 30c ₱ box for Puget Sound; Dutch Herring, $1 25@1 30 ₱ keg; Alaska Smoked Halibut, 8½@9c ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole, 27@30c for good heavy, 23@ 26c for good medium, and 20@22c ₱ lb for good light; Harness Leather, 28@32c ₱ lb for heavy and 26@29c for No. 2.

LUMBER—The retail price-list of the California Lumber Exchange for July 21, 1887, is as follows:

Pine, Rough, per M feet	$21 00
Pine, Rough, No. 2	17 00
Pine, Rough, 40 to 60 feet lengths	22 00
Pine, Rough, 50 to 60 feet lengths	23 00
Pine, Rough, 60 to 70 feet lengths	24 00
Pine, Selected	25 00
Pine, Clear	32 00
Pine, Flor. Wood	19 00
T. & G. Flooring, 1x6	33 50
T. & G. Flooring, 1¼x6, 1x4, 1¼x4, 1¼x3, 1x3 and narrower	38 50
T. & G. Flooring, No. 2	29 00
Stepping	43 20
Stepping, No. 2	31 00
Redwood, Rough	21 00
Redwood, Rough, No. 2	17 00
Redwood, Rough, No. 2	17 50
Redwood, Surfaced	36 00
Redwood, T. & G. 6 in. 12 ft and over	34 00
Redwood, T. & G. 6 in. 7 to 11 feet	27 00
Redwood, T. & G. 6 in., under 7 ft	24 00
Redwood, Rustic	36 00
Redwood, Rustic, No. 2	31 00
Redwood, T. & G. Beaded 12 feet and over	36 00
Redwood, T. & G. Beaded 7 to 11 ft	27 00
Redwood, T. & G. Beaded under 7 ft	24 00
Redwood, Siding, ½ in	24 50
Pickets, Fancy	26 00
Pickets, Rough Pointed	18 00
Pickets, Rough Square	16 00
Shingles	2 25
Laths, 1¼	3 75
Lath, 1½	4 00
Furring, 1x2, per lineal foot	1c
Battens, 1x3 per lineal foot	3c

MALT LIQUORS—Leading brands of English Ale and Porter are selling at $2 75@3 75 for quarts and 50@$4 for 2 dozen pints.

MATCHES—Pernession, 32½c; Telegraph, 50c; Eastern Parlor, $1 65.

METALS—J. W. Harrison's private circular quotes Pig Iron as follows:

	To Arrive.	On spot.
Eglinton, ₱ ton	$23 00	$25 50
Glengarnock	24 50	29 00
Shotts No. 1	25 00	30 00
Clay Lane White	22 50	22 50
American soft	26 50	30 00

We quote prices for other kinds: Tin Plate, $4 75; Yellow Metal, 14c; English Cast Steel, 14@ 16c; Sheet Zinc, 5½@6c; Pig Lead, 5@5½c; Bar Lead, 5½@5½c; Lead Pipe, 7c; Sheet Lead, 8c; Bar Copper, 12@13c; Pig Tin, 24½c ₱ lb.

MATTING—Common, $4 50; Contract, $5 to $6 50; Fine Contract, $7@8; imperial, $9@10 ₱ roll of 40 yards.

NAILS—Card price, $2 90, or 3 per cent. off for cash; carload lots, $2 75, or 2 per cent. off for cash.

OIL—China Nut, 48@51c; California Castor, $1 20 for No. 1 and $1 10 for No. 2; refined cocoanut, 37½@42½c; Cal. Linseed, in single barrel lots, 48c for raw and 47½c for boiled; Petroleum, 11c, in cans, 17@21c; do, 150°, 24@30c; pure winter strained Lard, 75c in barrels, and 80c in tins; Neat's-foot Olive, $4 75; Plagniol Olive, $5@5 25; Duret do, $5 50@5 75; extra fine kinds, $7@8 ₱ dozen pints. The Arctic Oil Works quotations are as follows: Sperm, Crude, 90c; Natural Winter, $1 08; Bleached do, $1 13, Whale, Coast, 54@55c; Natural Winter, 60c; do, Spring, 58c; Bleached Winter, 61@62c; do Spring, 60c; Extra Bleached, Coast, 62c; do Northern, 63@64c per gallon.

PAINTS—Pioneer White Lead, in lots of 500 lbs and upwards, 8c; smaller lots, 8¼c; Red Lead and Litharge, each 6½c.

PAPER—California Straw Wrapping, 85c, 90c, $1 and $1 10 ₱ ream for the four styles.

QUICKSILVER — London price, £6 12s 6d; price in this market, $38.

RUBBER GOODS—Prices of Goodyear's Rubber Clothing are quoted as follows: Rubber Coats, from $15 to $36 ₱ dozen; Rubber Legging from $6 to $18 ₱ dozen; Rubber Pants, from $15 to $48 ₱ dozen; Rubber Boots—Crack-proof Rubber Boots, Hip, $69 ₱ dozen; Union, National and Goodyear Rubber Boots, Hip, $45 ₱ dozen; Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose, prices are lower than they have been during the past season.

RICE—We quote: Hawaiian, 4¾@4¾c; China, $4 10@4 20 per two mats for mixed; $5 50 to $5 60 for No. 1, and $5 75@6 10 for Extra No. 1; Carolina, 4 10@4½c.

SALT—Liverpool from warehouse is quoted at $22 50 for Higgins', and $12 50 for all other brands; Carmen Island, $13@15 for coarse and $25@22 for fine; California, $10@12 for coarse and $14@16 for fine.

SOAP—Castile, 7@7¾c for Brown and 12@13c for white; Chemical Olive, 4½@6; Pale and other grades, 7@8c.

SPICES—Cassia, 5¾@6¾c; Cloves, 27c; Nutmegs, 62½@65c; Mace, 92½@55c; Pepper, 15½@ 16¾c; Pimento, 6¾@6c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Kingsford's Pure, 7c in barrels and 7¾c in boxes; Silver Gloss, 8¾c in barrels and 9@9¾c in boxes; Oswego Corn, 9@9¼c. These prices are substantially the same as for other brands.

SPIRITS—California Pure, $1 18 for No. 2, and $1 22 for No. 1.

SUGAR—Both refineries are selling in 25-bbl lots to-day as follows:

	American. July 25th.	California. July 23d.
Extra Fine Cube	6¼c	.....
Circle A Patent Cube	.....	6¼c
Circle A Crushed	6¼	6¼
Fine Crushed	6¼	6¼
Powdered	6¼	.....
Extra Powdered	.....	6¼
Extra Fine Powdered	6¼	.....
Dry Granulated	6¼	6¼
XX Dry Granulated	6¼	.....
Confectioners' (A)	6¼	6¼
El Dorado C	6	.....
Extra C	5¾	5¾
Golden C	5¾	5¾

Half-barrels and 100-lb bags, ¼c, and for other boxes ½c more for all kinds.

SYRUP—Free sales of product of local refineries at 25@30c.

TOBACCO—Plug, 41@85c; Smoking, 50c to $1 ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—The New York quotation for Arctic is $3 40.

WHISKY—We quote: High-proof, $1 20 to $1 50, and low-proof, $1 75@2 30 for various brands of Bourbon, $2 25@5 50 ₱ gallon, according to age.

WINE—French Claret, $62@66 ₱ cask; Champagne, $16@32 ₱ basket; California bulk descriptions are quoted as follows: Angelica, $6@8; @1 25; Claret, 50@75c; Port, $1@3 50; Sherry, $1 15@1 25; White, 45@$1 50 ₱ gal.

WOODENWARE—The price-list of the Pacific Woodenware and Cooperage Co.'s product is in part as follows: Pails, painted, 3 hoops, $3 per dozen; varnished do black hoops, $3 25; varnished do galvanized hoops, $3 75; White Pails—Black hoops, $3 25; do galvanized hoops, $3 75@5; do, brass-bound, $4 75@5 25; Lard Pails covered, $3@3 75; Flour, $10, $7 50 and $5 50, for the three sizes: Feed and Stable, $6@6 for cedar, and $7@8 for oak; Deck Buckets, $4 50@5; Well Buckets, 10 and 12; Water Kegs, $4@6 per dozen: Tubs, painted, $9@20 per dozen, or $3 per nest; varnished do, $9@21; white do, $16@20 per dozen; Black do, $14@18 ₱ dozen; Keelers, $2 50@5 for plain, and $5@9 per dozen for brass-bound; Family Washboards, $2 50; double zinc do, $4; laundry, $5 50 per dozen.

WOOLEN GOODS—Pioneer Fine White Blankets, 92x102, extra superior lambs' are quoted at $50 per pair for AAAA and $40 for AAA; smaller sizes are quoted $30 for 88x98 and $25 for 84x94; extra super are quoted at $20, $18, $15 and $12 50, according to size and finish; super Grecian border, $11 50, $11, $9, $8 and $7, according to size and finish; Cleveland Blankets, 72x90, $9 50; Hendricks do, 68x78, $8; Greely do, same size, $8; Pink, Blue and Red Blankets, 70x80, $12; Cradle and Crib Blankets, 54x66, $7 50 for superior, and $5, $4, $3 and $2 50 for smaller sizes of extra super; Pink, Blue and Red do, $5; Washoe Blankets, $6 75 for 4 point, $5 25 for 3 point and $3 50 for 10 lb; same description of Vicuna and Blue, $9, $7 and $12 50 respectively; Scarlet and Solferino, $10 50 for 4 point, $8 for 3 point and $15 for 10 lb; Mottled Blankets, $10 and $13 per pair.

YEAST POWDER—Standard brands of full weight, 16-ounce cans, $4 50 ₱ dozen, and other sized cans in proportion.

Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5th.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for California: Best Family, $5 15@5 45 ₱ bbl; Bakers' extra, $4 70@5; Superfine, $3 20@3 50.

WHEAT—Situation unchanged. There is no market, and will be none until Call Board troubles are satisfactorily arranged. Matters toward that end are progressing favorably. With the Call Board closed, and no trade by sample, it is impossible to give a quotation.

BARLEY—Remains steady at $1 ₱ ctl for good feed, under moderate demand. The inquiry for old Brewing is far from general, and certainly not up to the expectations of dealers. Although $1 20 is the top asking price, it is said that such a buyer can be found to pay over $1 17½, and no great amount is wanted even at this figure. Second qualities run down to $1 10@1 12½ ₱ ctl. For new Brewing there is no local trade, and it is almost useless to offer the article just at present. There has been more or less buying of late to fill orders on New York account to go forward by sailing vessel. The amount secured for such purpose is stated at 700@800 tons. Quotations are nominal at $1 05@1 07½ ₱ ctl.

OATS—The week has not been marked by any active inquiry, while the receipts have been rather free than otherwise, giving the situation a softer voice. We quote: Choice Feed, $1 50@ 1 55; No. 1 Feed, $1 40@1 45; No. 2, $1 30@135; Milling, $1 60@1 65; Surprise, $1 70@1 75.

CORN—Light Jobbing trade in progress. We quote: California, large Yellow, $1 15; small Yellow, $1 17½; White, $1 22½@1 27½ ₱ ctl.

STRAW—Quotable at 35@50c ₱ bale.

SEEDS—There is no business of consequence. We quote: Mustard, Brown, $2 50@3; Yellow, $2 50@3 ₱ ctl; Canary, 3@3½c; Hemp, 3½@3¾c; Rape, 2@2½c; Timothy, 5@6c; Alfalfa, 7@7½c; Flax, $1 90@2 15 ₱ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $27@28 ₱ ton.

HAY—We quote: Wheat, $13@15 50; Barley $10@12; Oat, $11@13 50; Alfalfa, $11@11 50 per ton.

HOPS—Market quiet. New, 15c ₱ lb. Old, nominal at 12@13c ₱ lb.

BRAN—Quotable at $25@27 ₱ ton.

RYE—Quotable, at $1 40 for new and 1 50 ₱ ctl for old.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $23@24 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—We quote: Early Rose, 40@75c; Peerless, 40@75c; Garnet Chile, 65@75c ₱ ctl; Sweet, 2@2½c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Quotable at 60@75c ₱ ctl, as to quality.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Green, $1@1 20; Niles, $1; Blackeye, $1 12½@1 25 ₱ ctl.

BEANS.—Bayos, $1 85@2 50; Butter, $1 75@2; Pink, $1 35@1 45; Red, $1 40@1 45; Lima, $1 75 to $2 25; Pea, $1 65@2; Small White, $1 65@2 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Prices have kept uniform for several days. Stocks of all descriptions are large and prices are easy. We quote as follows: Egg Plant, 3@5c ₱ box; Cucumbers, 15@ 40c ₱ box; Green Peppers, 20@50c ₱ box; Green Peas, 2½@3c ₱ lb; Tomatoes, 10@20c ₱ box for Vacaville, and 25@40c ₱ box for river; Green Corn, 75c@$1 50 ₱ box; Green Okra, 75c ₱ lb; String Beans, 1¼@1½c ₱ lb; Summer Squash, 20@35c ₱ box; Artichokes, 10@ 15c ₱ dozen; Carrots, 35@50c ₱ ctl; Turnips, 25@35c ₱ ctl; Beets, 75c@$1 25 ₱ ctl; Parsnips, 50@$1 25 ₱ ctl; Cauliflower, 50@65c ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 50@75c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 1½c ₱ lb; Celery, 50@60c ₱ dozen; Dry Peppers, 8@10c; Dry Okra, 15@20c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—The week has been a poor one for sellers. Supplies have been unusually large, and it was hard in some cases to find storage room, much less custom for arrivals. With such a glut of receipts, it was almost impossible to keep figures at all regular, and the market has been largely at sea in consequence. Consumers have had everything in their favor. We quote as follows: Crab Apples, 25@50c ₱ box; Cantaloupes, $1@1 50 ₱ case; Watermelons, $5@8 ₱ hundred; Grapes, 25@75c ₱ box; do, Muscat, 50@75c ₱ box; Nectarines, 25@50c ₱ box; Peaches, 20@40c ₱ box and 20@40c ₱ bskt; Orange Figs, 50@60c ₱ box; Apples, 50c@$1 25 ₱ box, and 25@ 40c ₱ basket; Pears, 25@50c ₱ box, and 20@30c ₱ bskt; do Bartlett, 40@90c ₱ box; Figs, 60@75c ₱ box for white, and $1@1 25 ₱ box for black; Strawberries, $5@6 ₱ chest; Blackberries, $3@3 50 ₱ chest; Raspberries, $4@5 ₱ chest; Plums, ½@1½c; Egg Plums, 2@2½c ₱ lb; Apricots, ½@1c ₱ lb; Mexican Limes, 2½@3½ ₱ box; Lemons, Sicily, 5@8; do California, $1 50@2 50 for common, $3@4 ₱ box for choice; Bananas, $2@4 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $4@6 ₱ dozen.

HONEY—We quote: Comb, 12@14c ₱ lb for choice and 6@8c for common; bright extracted, 4½@5½c.

BUTTER—The finer qualities are in demand at advanced rates. We quote: Fancy, 25@25c; good to choice, 20@22½c; fair, 22@25c; mixed lots, 16@18c; dirkin, 21c for fancy, 18@20c for fair to good, and 11@13c ₱ lb for poor; pickled roll, 22½@24c ₱ lb. Eastern, 13@15c ₱ lb for ordinary to fairly good quality.

CHEESE—Steady at ruling prices. Quotable at 11@12½c ₱ lb for choice, cased, and 10@11c for fair to good quality.

EGGS—Full figures are obtained for prime parcels. Other classes of stock are dull and sale. Quotable at 25@27½c ₱ dozen for ranch, and 23@24c for store consignments; inferior, 12@18c; Eastern, 14@17c ₱ dozen.

POULTRY—Many dead Fowl have been found in consignments this week. In one shipment of about seventy one-half died before arrival, either from close packing or hot weather. There is good demand for stock in condition. We quote: Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 18@20c; Hens, 16@18c; Roosters, $6@6 50 for old, and $6@8 for young: Hens, $5 50@6 for ordinary stock, and $7@8 for choice: Broilers, $2 50@ 4; Ducks, $5@5 50; Geese, $1 50@2 ₱ pair; Pigeons, $2 ₱ dozen.

GAME—We quote: Venison 11@13c ₱ lb; Doves, 75c@$1 ₱ doz; Rabbits, $1@1 25; Hare, $1 75 ₱ doz.

PROVISIONS—We quote job lots as follows: Eastern Hams, 15@16c; California, 10@ 11c for salt; refrigerator-cured, 13@13½c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 12@12½c; California Bacon 8½ @9c for heavy and medium, 10@10½c for light mesquin and 11@11½c for light, 12@12½c extra light; Clear Sides, 10c ₱ lb; Pork, $9 50@10 ₱ bbl for extra prime, $10@11 for prime mess, $15 50@16 for mess, $16 50@17 for clear, $17 50@18 for extra clear; Pigs' feet, $1 50@12; Mess Beef, $9 50@10 for bbls, $4 75@5 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $10 50@11 for bbls, $5 50@5 75 for hf bbls; Family Beef, $15@16 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 12@12½c ₱ lb; Eastern Lard, 9@9¼c for tierces and 9½@10c ₱ lb for pails; California do, 8½c in tins, 7¾c; 5-lb tins, 8c; pails, 9c for 10-lb, 9¼c for 5-lb, and 9¾c ₱ lb for 3-lb pails.

WOOL—We quote:

Northern—	
Extra choice spring, ₱ lb	21@22c
do, good condition	18@21
Poor short spring, seedy and burry, ₱ lb	13@15
Good short spring, seedy, ₱ lb	15@17
Choice short spring, free, ₱ lb	17@18
Choicest Northern spring, ₱ lb	20@22
Good years' spring, free, ₱ lb	13@16
Fair years' spring, seedy, ₱ lb	14@15
Poor years' spring, seedy and burry ₱ lb	12@13
Oregon—	
Eastern, choice	20@22
do, good	18@18
do, poor, heavy	14@16

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 5th.

WHEAT—12 M.—79¾c for cash, 78¾ for August, 79¾@79¾c for September, and 80¾c for October, and 82@82¼c for November.

CHICAGO, August 5th.

WHEAT—12 M.—67¾c for cash, 67¾c for August, 99c for September, and 70¼c for October.

SHORT RIBS—$8 25.

LIVERPOOL, August 5th.

WHEAT—Very little demand. California spot lots, 6s, 7¾d to 10¾d; cargoes off coast and on passage, few bids in market and buyers hold off, hoping to obtain some concession; Mark Lane Wheat, weaker; Wheat and Flour in Paris, harvesting operations proceeding favorably.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, August 5th.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $8@$8 50 ₱ lb: Limes, $6 50@8 ₱ box, $1 ₱ 100; Bananas, $3@3 50 ₱ bunch for Island; Pineapples, $6@6 50; Cocoanuts, $6 50@ 7; Tahiti Oranges, $4@4 25; Navels, $4 50 ₱ box; Raspberries, $1 50@1 75 ₱ box; Plums, 75c@$1; Crawford Peaches, 25@50c; Apples, $1 @1 25; Bartlett Pears, $1@1 25; German Prunes, $1.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 6@8c ₱ lb; do evaporated, 12½@13c; do quartered, 2@3c; Pears, peeled, 6@7c; Plums, pitted, 9@10c: Peaches, 10@12c; do peeled, 15@16c; Prunes, German and French, 7@10c; French Prunes, evaporated, 8½@10c; Blackberries, 12½@13c; Figs, California, 5@6c.

TABLE FRUIT—Assorted, 2¼-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 10@2 15; Peaches, $2 35@2 60; Bartlett Pears, $2 20@2 25; Plums, $1 50@1 70; Blackberries, $2@ 2 10; Gooseberries, $2 25@2 50; Strawberries, $2 50@2 75; Apricots, $2 15@2 25; Muscat Grapes, $1 60@1 75; Red Currants, $2 35@2 40; Cherries, $2 25@2 75.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2¼-lb cans, ₱ dozen, $1 35@1 40; assorted, gallon cans, $4; Peaches, 2¼-lb cans, $1 50; Portland Blueberries, 2-lb cans, $2; Whortleberries, $1 75; Capital Asparagus, $1 40@2 ₱ dozen cans.

VEGETABLES — Potatoes, 75c@$1 — market steady; Summer Squash, 3c: Cucumbers, 6@7c ₱ doz; Onions, 80c@$1; Cabbage, 75c@$1; Carrots, $1 @1 10 ₱ 100 lbs; Turnips, $1@1 25 ₱ sack; String Beans, 3½@4c; bunch vegetables, 10@12½c ₱ doz; Parsnips, $1@1 25; Beets, $1 25; Horse Radish, 14

CALIFORNIA WINE.

THIS YEAR'S PRODUCT ESTIMATED AT 16,000,000 GALLONS.

Must Manufacture—Reports of the Grape Crop from Viticultural Officers.

Secretary Wetmore, of the State Viticultural Commissioners, sent some time ago a large number of circulars to all parts of the State, asking for information about the vineyards and the prospects for this season's wine crop. Nearly all of these reports have now been returned, and contain much information of interest. Abstracts from them are given below. From them, as well as from other sources of information, Mr. Wetmore calculates that this year's wine crop will amount to 16,000,000 gallons. Last year it was between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 gallons. Had the vineyards not been damaged by frost or coulure the product would have aggregated fully 30,000,000 gallons. Some 3,000,000 gallons this season will be made into brandy. It is expected that the much-talked-of must-condensing machines will reduce the wine product about 2,000,000 gallons.

IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

From Perkins came the report that this year's crop would be about half of that of last year. Missions will yield a full crop, if any, but all varieties are short. No diseases are prevalent. About Folsom and Mormon Island the loss by pest was estimated at about $5,000; while that section last year yielded 175 tons, this year 10 tons will be regarded as a fair crop. The Mission and Rose of Peru are a total loss. Zinfandels will yield a second crop equal to about one-third last year. Highland varieties were not frosted.

At the Natoma vineyards this year's crop will, it is thought, be about 50 per cent. larger than last year. The Berger, Zinfandel, Grenache, Black Burgundy, Mataro, Malvoisie, Chauche Noir, Moselle Riesling, Black Ferrara, Tokay, Carrignac, Folle Blanche and Emperor will yield full crop, while Colombar, White Prolific, Charboneau, Verdal, Muscat, Sauvignon and Cabernet will produce a light crop, because of culture. About 90 per cent. of the bearing vines of these vineyards are only four years old. In the vineyards about Sacramento it was reported that the dust that settled thickly on the vines acted as a protection from frost, mildew and coulure, and consequently vines were little damaged. The season's crop will likely be less than last season; certainly not more. At Florin there has been no loss by disease and slight loss by sunburn. Crop prospects are favorable. Frost damage is estimated at about 25 per cent.

SONOMA COUNTY.

About Santa Rosa Riesling, Berger, Barboroux, Trauminer and Gutedel will yield full crop. Burgundy, Zinfandel and Mataro are light—a five-sixths crop is estimated, the comparison being with last year. The hot wind at blooming time did more damage than frost and diseases together. There is no disease to speak of in the neighborhood. At Sebastopol coulure has caused a loss of 40 per cent. Zinfandels were much damaged by the hot winds. About Cloverdale there was no frost after February. Coulure and the *oidium* mildew will cause slight loss. The crop will be 25 per cent. greater than last year. The grapes promise to be large and fine. A winery is much needed in the district. In the Asti section a 40-per-cent. increase over last season's crop is estimated. No disease is noted there. Zinfandel, Malvoisie, Grenache, Golden Chasselas and Burgundy will yield a full crop.

About Sonoma the damage by coulure is at least 33 per cent.; by frost, 10 per cent. Phylloxera is prevalent. There will be a yield amounting to 60 per cent. of the last season's crop. The Zinfandel will produce the largest crop. All the white varieties will be light. The Mission vines were not damaged by winds or frost. The hot winds in June with high temperature caused the principal loss. A great drawback to viticulture in that section is the lack of confidence in resistant stock. Dead vineyards are not replanted or else made into orchards, thus reducing acreage yearly. In the Rincon valley section low lying vineyards were entirely destroyed by frost, but with the new acreage the crop will be about the same as last year.

SANTA CLARA AND NAPA.

In Santa Clara county, about Wrights, frost and coulure damaged many vineyards. No varieties will yield full crop, and about 60 per cent. of last season's crop is expected. Grapes are very late, owing to cool weather. If there should be early rains the crop of the Santa Cruz mountains will not amount to much. In contrast to grapes, the peach and apricot crops will be heavy. In Gilroy vineyards were untouched by frost or disease, and an 80 per cent. crop is counted on. J. B. J. Portal, near San Jose, expects a good yield, above that of last season if anything. About Los Gatos there was no frost or disease, but some damage by heat and coulure. At Santa Clara and Curpertino the reports predicted about the same crop as last season.

In Chiles valley, Napa county, a two-thirds crop is estimated. There was little damage by frost, but some by coulure. In the section from St. Helena to Calistoga the crop will be about 60 per cent. of last season's crop. Frost, coulure and phylloxera all did some damage. The Johannisberg Riesling and Franklin Riesling will yield a light crop, but others full. About Napa the frost is credited with having done most of the damage. A 60 per cent. crop is expected. At Oakville Golden Chasselas, Berger, Burgundy and Beclau will yield better than others.

GREAT DAMAGE BY COELURE.

In the Livermore section of Alameda county an increase of 50 per cent. in valley vineyards and 60 per cent. in hill vineyards over last year's crop is estimated. Damage by coulure is put down at 30 per cent. At Mission San Jose there was no damage by frost and the crop will be fully 33 per cent. greater than last year. At Warm Springs there will be a good crop—Zinfandel, Golden Chasselas and Folle Blanche bearing most heavily.

For the section about Auburn, Placer county, an increase of 5 per cent. over last year is estimated. There was some frost and the phylloxera did some damage. At Newcastle frost injured the crop prospects. About Roseville a half crop is expected. About Applegate high lands will average two-thirds of a crop.

About Lodi a crop equal to last season's is expected, and about Stockton the same estimate is made.

From Fresno the report is that the raisin crop will be double that of 1886, between 400,000 and 500,000 boxes. In wine grapes the increase over last year will be about 30 per cent. No frost or disease was noted.

IN SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

An increase of 20 per cent. is estimated for San Bernardino county, especially about Redlands. At Lugonia Dr. J. D. B. Stillman anticipates an excellent yield. There has been some coulure on Muscats.

The Los Angeles county report predicts a yield equal to that of last year. Many vineyards have been destroyed by being cut up into town sites. Land is said to be more valuable in lots than in vineyards, and a great decrease in acreage next year is predicted if the boom continues.

In El Cajon, San Diego county, a crop double that of last season is expected. Coulure did some damage, and the same report is made from other parts of the county.

It is estimated that Santa Barbara county will produce 50,000 gallons of wine. Many Zinfandel vineyards are being planted. The grape crop will be "splendid and abundant."

GOOD YIELD OF TABLE GRAPES.

At Martinez, Contra Costa county, Dr. J. Strentzel estimates an increase of 15 per cent. over last year. Muscat, Tokay and Ferrara vines are loaded with grapes. The hill vineyards will yield many choice wine grapes. There was little frost or coulure. About Concord many vineyards are being planted as well as in other parts of the county.

Little excess of crop over last year is expected in Santa Cruz county, as last season was the best the county has ever known. Owing to the coulure the Muscat yield will be light. Favorable reports of small vineyards come from Shasta.

In the section about Dixon, Solano county, not over 60 per cent. of last year's crop is expected. Frost did more damage than anything else.

In Lake county most Zinfandels will bear heavily, while Reislings will not yield over one-third of a crop.

In San Benito county there will be about twenty thousand gallons of wine made this fall. There was no frost or disease. The few vineyards are very prolific, and more are being planted.

PLAYING FARO FOR LIBERTY.

How a Gambler Victimized a Sheriff Who Had a Weakness for Faro.

"I have heard of queer stakes in my time," remarked a Pacific coast man to a New York *Sun* correspondent, "but I think I can discount anything of the sort in my own experience. I was playing cards in Georgia some years ago, and became involved in a dispute with a native that sent him to the hospital and me to the jail. There was a strong prejudice against gamblers in the vicinity, and my lawyer told me I was in a very tight fix. I made the best of the situation and managed to get on good terms with the Sheriff—a typical Georgian, and, by the way, a pretty good fellow. One day I discovered by accident that he was a great faro bank fiend. It seems that he had been quite wealthy at one time, but had lost about all his property against the game, and would walk ten miles through a swamp to get to play. That just suited me. I chalked out a layout on my cell floor, got an old deck of cards and dealt faro for him. We used buttons for chips, and he would squat outside my grated door and tell me where to place his bets. In a few days I had all his ready cash. Then he sold a mule and lost that. It is too tedious to tell it in detail, but head by head his stock all vanished. Then he put up his watch and chain and a suit of clothes. I won them and made him poke them in through the grates. In a week my cell looked like a country store. I had boots, hams, a pair of scales, all the Sheriff's office stationery, a barrel of flour, a saddle and a feather bed. At last he came in and said:

"'John, I'll tell you what I'll do. You have won every thing I can move except the kids and old woman; and now I'll play a game of seven up for all I've lost against your liberty.'

"'It's a go.'

"We played through the grates. I tell you it was exciting. It was neck or nothing with me, and you could hear the old Sheriff breathe clear over in the next lot. We got six apiece and it came my deal. I turned a jack.

"'That puts you out,' said the Sheriff, unlocking the door. 'Now get out.'

"He claimed that the conditions of the game didn't bar him from taking a shot at me, and as I went over the fence he let off a young cannon in my direction. I guess, though, that that last jack made him nervous, for the load went over my head and crippled a darkey in a corn-field. I did not stop to inquire how badly he was hurt."

Gen. Grant on the Terms at Vicksburg.

In the August *Century* is printed for the first time a letter by General Grant on the above topic, from which the following is an extract:

General Pemberton, being a Northern man commanding a Southern army, was not at the same liberty to surrender an army that a man of Southern birth would be. In adversity or defeat he became an object of suspicion, and felt it. Bowen was a Southern man all over, and knew the garrison at Vicksburg had to surrender or be captured, and knew it was best to stop further effusion of blood by surrendering. He did all he could to bring about that result. Pemberton is mistaken in several points. It was Bowen that proposed that he and A. J. Smith should talk over the matter of the surrender and submit their views. Neither Pemberton nor I objected; but we were not willing to commit ourselves to accepting such terms as they might propose. In a short time those officers returned. Bowen acted as spokesman. What he said was substantially this: The Confederate army was to be permitted to march out with the honors of war, carrying with them their arms, colors and field batteries. The National troops were then to march in and occupy the city, and retain the siege guns, small arms not in the hands of the men, all public property remaining. Of course, I rejected the terms at once. I did agree, however, before we separated, to write Pemberton what terms I would give. The correspondence is public and speaks for itself. I held no council of war. Hostilities having ceased, officers and men soon became acquainted with the reason why. Curiosity led officers of rank—most all the general officers—to visit my headquarters with the hope of getting some news. I talked with them very freely about the meeting between General Pemberton and myself, our correspondence, etc. But in no sense was it a council of war. I was very glad to give the garrison of Vicksburg the terms I did. There was a cartel in existence at that time which required either party to exchange or parole all prisoners either at Vicksburg or at a point on the James river within ten days after capture or as soon thereafter as practicable. This would have used all the transportation we had for a month. The men had behaved so well that I did not want to humiliate them. I believed that consideration for their feelings would make them less dangerous foes during the continuance of hostilities, and better citizens after the war was over. U. S. GRANT.

Reading Circles

That "means and ends of culture" should be "provided for the American people beyond the ordinary school period" is a proposition which admits of no controversy. Among these "American people" are voters who must decide by the ballot all questions which pertain to the existence, endowment and development of our public school system. Among them are parents whose co-operation is needed to secure regularity of attendance by their children at the school, and such home preparation as may render the work of the school effective. Among them are the members of society—the "society" which creates "public opinion"—that silent and mighty factor in determining the final issue in all great discussions.

The "people beyond the ordinary school period" need assistance and direction in the pursuit of knowledge. Age does not necessarily give discrimination. Those who do know should aid those who do not know what people should read and how they should read.

Reading circles give opportunity to those who cannot, or who think that they cannot, attempt thorough study. If they once taste good literature and test their own capacity to appreciate and profit by it, under a system which requires nothing but "reading," they will be more likely to address themselves to the severer tasks of study.

Reading circles, through the power of association, will promote enthusiasm in intellectual and literary pursuits, increase popular interest in local courses of scientific and literary lectures, lead to great care in selecting the books which find a place in the house, tone up conversation, elevate the standard of household decoration, and in many ways improve the social standing of the family.

Reading circles may embrace a wide range of literature, and thus bring within the reach of "the people" the world of the learned, with its visions, pleasures and inspirations. Reading circles may be organized to pursue courses in art, travel, history, current news, and all other subjects which are involved in a broad culture and in wholesome living.—*Rev. J. H. Vincent, LL.D.*

John Jacob Astor left to his son, William B., $20,000,000, and by bequests gave away about $500,000.

FITS!—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE FARM.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL MATTERS OF INTEREST.

The Question of Washing Butter—Alternation of Sex in Cattle—Other Topics of Interest.

WASHING BUTTER.

The custom of stopping the churn when the butter is in a granular form is fast becoming universal. The precise point of stoppage varies with different dairymen. Some say that if the granules of butter are larger than mustard-seed or bird-shot, the salting will be found even, and that under a microscope the butter will show the granules unbroken and white in their centers; but when as fine as mustard-seed, this appearance is not observed. Others insist on larger granules, up to the size of plump wheat kernels. Of course they will not all be of the same size, but average in general appearance the size indicated.

When the cream first breaks and becomes more fluid, indicated by a swashing sound, and better by the appearance of small particles of butter, the churn should be stopped for the purpose of rinsing the cover and all sides with cold water. The water ought to have as low a temperature as 48° or 50° Fahrenheit, that it may serve the purpose of reducing the temperature of the granulated butter to 55° or so, as well as rinse down any unchurned particles of cream. This will prevent the granules from adhering to each other, or becoming smashed and broken by careful handling. After the rinsing, revolve the churn until the granules have assumed the desired size.

There is sometimes trouble about getting the butter to clearly separate from the buttermilk at this point. This occasions difficulty in drawing off the buttermilk, which takes the butter along with it. Much, however, depends on the size of the stream drawn, a large one causing more draft. But it is claimed that a handful or two of salt, according to the size of the churning, thrown into the churn, the churn then being slightly agitated so as to dissolve and mix the salt with the buttermilk, causes a free separation of the butter from the buttermilk at once. This may be due to the fact that the salt coagulates the small amount of albumen in the cream. Where this is not in excess, probably there is no trouble in getting the butter to separate and float on the surface of the buttermilk, as it should. But if any butter runs off with the buttermilk, and the latter is drawn off into a clean vessel, there is little trouble in skimming it off and returning it to the mass. Besides, the drawing off of buttermilk may be done through a strainer. All these small difficulties, over which some people appear to stumble so badly, might be overcome by the exercise of a little judgment when they arise.

After the buttermilk is drawn, pour into the churn enough cold water to nicely float the butter, agitate the churn gently, and then draw off the water. Repeat this operation until the water runs clear. A great many dairymen give one washing in weak brine. This can be done without trouble by throwing salt into the churn.

Considerable is said about the effects of washing butter. Some contend that it washes out the sugar and other ingredients which they consider valuable. This is plainly a mistake. Only caseous and foreign matters are washed out, the water attacking none of the fats or oils. Whatever will wash out ought to be washed out, including the sugar, which is a bad element in either butter or cheese. In the latter, it very soon turns to acid, and in cream much soured it has already turned to acid before churning. If it is not, depend upon it the sugar is such an unstable article that it will not remain in the form of sugar. It will soon break up and its elements will form new chemical combinations. Hence it is folly to add sugar to butter, as some do, for they add an ingredient that is soon going to injure the quality of their product. Washing butter only frees it from foreign and decomposing elements, and hence does it good. The water, of course, should always be pure.—*Cor. Prairie Farmer.*

ALTERNATION-OF-SEX THEORY.

A writer upon this subject in the *Prairie Farmer* says: No argument is needed to show that if a system can be pursued in stock-raising by which the owners may control the sex of the increase of their herds, such a system will be of immense value. Theories having this sex-controlling end in view have been promulgated from time to time during late years, but no system hitherto advanced has proved to be sufficiently well-grounded in the principles of nature to obtain a footing. In the London *Live-stock Journal* of June 10th, an English short-horn breeder, A. T. Matthews, announces the results of a series of careful experiments, involving twenty births of calves. His experiments were undertaken and systematically followed up to test the theory that a cow mated at her first heat after calving will bring forth a calf of opposite sex to that of its immediate predecessor; if mated at her second heat, the calf will be of the same sex as its last predecessor; if mated at the third heat, the calf will be of the same sex as if mated at first heat; if mated at fourth heat, opposite sex will result, and so on. He bred twenty short-horn cows with great care, and a tabulated statement of the results shows that in nineteen cases out of twenty the calves were of the sex to be expected by this theory. He reports the one exception as probably the result of oversight.

The theory is not new in this country. John R. Stuyvesant, of Poughkeepsie, New York, presented it several years ago. Says Miles, in "Stock Breeding:" The theory is based on two assumptions, viz: First, that the sex of the offspring depends entirely upon the female; and second, that every alternate egg or ovum is of the same sex. The first assumption is far from being proven, as cases have been cited where a greater proportion of the get of certain stallions were females, or males, while the same mares put to other stallions would not produce more of one sex than another. Mention is made of a man in Ireland who was the youngest of forty successive sons of one father by three successive wives. The variableness of the sexes in plural births seems to contradict the alternation-of-sex theory. "Churchill," says Miles, "reports eleven cases of four children at one birth, of which four were boys in three cases; four girls in two cases; three boys and one girl in three cases; two boys and two girls in one case; one boy and three girls in two cases." It is often noticed that nearly or quite all of maximum litters of pigs are of only one sex. While the experiment above mentioned is worthy of recognition, and the theory not entirely without reason for further attention, yet the facts presented are too limited, in the face of other facts, to be taken as conclusive. Careful experiments in stock breeding might be carried on very profitably. Negative facts could at least be produced, should no correct principle of action ever be found.

FRUIT DRYING.

George W. Meade & Co. have dried and are now packing for market one million pounds of apricots at their immense drying and packing house in this city. Peaches are now coming in quite freely, and a full force of hands will be engaged in the process of drying this fruit next week. The manager, Mr. Schramm, estimates the amount of dried peaches to be handled by this firm at from 800 to 1,000 tons, or from 1,600,000 to 2,000,000 pounds. After the peach-drying season is over the raisins will demand the whole attention of the firm. They packed 75,000 twenty-pound boxes of raisins last year, and assure us that they will put up 200,000 boxes, or 4,000,000 pounds, this season. Fresno will take her proper place this season in the rank of fruit-producing counties—at the head.—*Fresno Republican.*

SEX IN EGGS.

A correspondent of the London *Journal of Horticulture* says in reference to this question: Last winter an old poultry-keeper told me he could distinguish the sex in eggs. I laughed at him, and was none the less skeptical when he told me the following secret: Eggs with the air bladder on the center of the crown of the egg will produce cockerels; those with the bladder on one side will produce pullets. The old man was so certain of the truth of this dogma, and his poultry yard so far confirmed it, that I determined to make experiments on it this year. I have done so, registering the egg bladder verticle, or bladder on one side, rejecting all in which it was not one or the other, as in some it is only very slightly out of center. The following is the result: Fifty-eight chicks were hatched, three are dead, eleven are yet too young to decide upon their sex; of the remaining forty-four, every one has turned out to be true to the old man's theory. This, of course, may be due to an accidental coincidence, but I shall certainly try the experiment again.

SHORT WINE CROPS ABROAD.

Reliable reports from France, Germany and Italy state that the prospects for this year's grape crop in in those countries is very unfavorable. Frost, cold and wet weather during the blooming time, and mildew, and other blights have ruined nearly half the crop. The result of this will be an advance in California wines, and the man who holds his wine over and has a first-class two-year old article to offer will command a good figure for his wine. Many wine men in Napa valley are taking this advice and preparing to hold their wine till next year. It is a pity that all do not do so. It would be the making of the valley if they did.—*St. Helena Independent.*

PRUNING, GRAFTING, ETC.

If a skilled horticulturist wishes to confer a blessing upon the rising generation, we believe it would be a good idea for a practical one to give lessons in pruning, grafting, cultivation, etc. It looks reasonable to suppose that a large class could be formed for such instruction, provided the terms were not too high. It would be a much better investment for many of the young men to make with their money than anything we can call to mind just now, as skilled labor in that line will be more in demand with each recurring year.—*Napa Reporter.*

THE HOME OF THE BAKED BEAN.—Having heard much of the Boston baked beans, writes a French correspondent of the *Herald* of that city, I went to a place said to be famous for them. I ordered a dish, ate a few, then pushed the plate aside, a much disappointed man. Molasses and beans baked together in a slice of fat pork—heavens! There is one item of steady diet here that must strike all foreigners as most remarkable. The habit which too many Americans have of masticating toothpicks is very disagreeable. I've seen Bostonians leave the dinner table holding toothpicks between their teeth. I've seen them in the parlor talking to ladies, and I've seen them walking in the street, still with a bit of quill or wood in their mouth. These same persons would scorn to pick their teeth at the table. When a sliver of meat happens to lodge between two incisors, it must be got rid of. So up go both hands or a handkerchief as a shield, and then with clever finger work, the sliver is removed. This operation looks very much as if the person was taking out his or her false teeth under cover. Except for the rattling of dishes, you would not hear enough noise in a public dining-room in this country to frighten a fly.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower* will make them free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY (PACIFIC SYSTEM).

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARE DUE TO ARRIVE AT SACRAMENTO.

LEAVE (for)	FROM JUNE 25, 1887.	ARRIVE (from)
7:20 A.	Calistoga and Napa	6:50 P.
2:45 P.	" " "	11:25 A.
11:30 A.	Deming, El Paso and East	2:30 P.
9:50 P.	Coles and Portland, via Chico	4:10 A.
¶*6:05 A.	Coles via Chico	4:25 P.
6:50 P.	Knights	6:50 A.
5:00 P.	Los Angeles and Mojave	9:00 A.
7:20 P.	{Ogden and East} Express	7:00 A.
7:20 P.	{" "} Emign't	7:05 A.
2:50 P.	Red Bluff, via Marysville	10:10 A.
10:30 A.	Redding, via Davis	3:45 P.
4:20 A.	San Francisco, via Benicia	9:10 P.
6:00 A.	" " " "	8:00 P.
7:20 A.	" " " "	6:50 P.
2:45 P.	" " " "	11:25 A.
11:30 A.	" " " Livermore	2:35 P.
*10:00 A.	" " " steamer	§6:00 A.
11:30 A.	San Jose	2:35 P.
11:30 A.	Stockton and Galt	2:35 P.
5:00 P.	" "	9:00 A.
11:50 A.	Truckee and Reno	2:10 P.
7:20 A.	Vallejo	11:25 A.
2:45 P.	"	6:50 P.
	S. & P. R. R.	
*8:00 A.	Folsom & Shingle Springs	*1:50 P.
*5:10 P.	Folsom	*6:50 A.

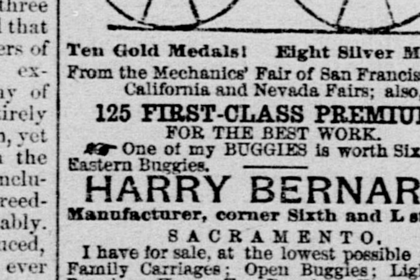
A. For Morning. P. For Afternoon.
* Sundays excepted. † Sundays only.
§ Mondays excepted.
¶ Freight and Accommodation Trains.
A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
T. A. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ORGANIZE AN EXCURSION TO THE EAST On the 4th and 18th of AUGUST. For full particulars address JOHN TALBOT, Agent. Also, Agent Inman Steamship Co. Office, 205 J street, Sacramento. Postoffice Box 288. Inclose stamp for answer. tf

Eureka Carriage Factory.

Great Reduction in Prices!



Ten Gold Medals! Eight Silver Medals From the Mechanics' Fair of San Francisco, and California and Nevada Fairs; also,

125 FIRST-CLASS PREMIUMS FOR THE BEST WORK.

One of my BUGGIES is worth Six Cheap Eastern Buggies.

HARRY BERNARD, Manufacturer, corner Sixth and L streets, SACRAMENTO.

I have for sale, at the lowest possible prices: Family Carriages; Open Buggies; Light Top Buggies; Heavy Top Buggies; Farmers' Carriages; Trotting Wagons and Sulkies. Carriage Painting and Trimming, at lowest prices. None but experienced workmen employed. Repairing neatly done. Call at the Factory. Work built to order at the lowest prices. Send your orders. is-tf

JUST RECEIVED!

Fresh Eastern Lard, in 5 and 10-pound Pails.

Chipped Beef in 1-pound Cans.

If you want something nice try a can.

Call and examine our stock and get prices. It will save you money.

Kilgore & Co. GROCERS. Northwest corner Tenth and K streets, SACRAMENTO. 1p

FIFTH AVENUE SALOON, 1015 Fifth street, bet. J and K.

PHILADELPHIA LAGER BEER ON draught, Five Cents per Glass. Also, fine WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, etc. 4plm E. DIETERLE, Proprietor.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mr15-1yMWF

I have been for several years a sufferer from Hay Fever and severe head colds, and have tried other remedies in hope of getting relief, but have found none that can compare with Ely's Cream Balm. I would not be without it for any consideration. It is simply wonderful in its effect upon the nasal organs. fe8-1y S. H. BURTT, Wilmington, N. C.

I can cheerfully recommend Ely's Cream Balm to the suffering public for Hay Fever and stoppage of the air passages. I have tried it and find it gives immediate relief. J. E. RECTOR, 209 Rock st., Little Rock, Ark. fe8-1y

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Druggists sell it at 25 cents. o17-1y8

The youthful color and lustre restored to grey hair by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC cures inward pains. mr5-1t8

The best place in California to have your printing done: A. J. Johnston & Co's, 410 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

Carriage Painting by J. E. Parmeter, at 916 and 918 Eleventh street, between I and J. tf

If you want a Number One Carpet woven on short notice, send it to MARY S. COWGER, 802 M street. mr8-1m*

F. Baumel's, 723 J st.—Iced Cider or Buttermilk by glass. Butter, Cheese, Sausage, Eggs.

S. S. & E. L. Southworth, Dentists, Sac.

AUCTIONS.

W. H. SHERBURN, AUCTIONEER. Salesroom: No. 323 K street. Salesdays: Tuesdays and Fridays.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT THE FEW "Housekeeper's Delight" Vapor Stoves That I have on hand, I will sell them at a Reduction of 20 per cent.

This is not owing to any superiority of any other STOVE, nor am I going to change the style, but because I design doing an AUCTION BUSINESS ONLY. Hundreds of References.

—ALSO—

Matting, Hemp, Ingrain & Wool Carpets, TO CLOSE OUT AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

W. H. SHERBURN, 323 K street.

Auction Sale

BELL & CO. ....AUCTIONEERS,

—WILL SELL—

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th, AT SALESROOM, ...927 K STREET, At 10 o'clock A. M. sharp.

Horses, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, FURNITURE, CARPETS, And a large assortment of TINWARE, ETC.

Sale Positive. Terms Cash.

au5-2t BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

D. J. SIMMONS & CO., General Auctioneers. All Sales promptly attended to. tf

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF THE HOLY ROSARY! WOODLAND, CAL., Will Reopen August, 22, 1887.

THE ACADEMY UNDER THE CARE OF THE Sisters of the Holy Cross from the celebrated Convent of St. Mary's, Notre Dame, Indiana, is beautifully situated in the healthy and pleasant town of Woodland. The building is large and well supplied with all the modern improvements, and no effort nor expense has been spared to meet all requirements that may contribute to the advancement, health and comfort of the pupils. A complete Philosophical and Chemical apparatus is furnished with small extra expense for those studying the sciences. Instrumental Music and Vocal Culture; also, Drawing and Painting receive particular attention.

Expenses per Term of Five Months, Payable in Advance:

BOARDING PUPILS.—Board, including bed and bedding, washing; Tuition in English, German, French, Latin and Linear Drawing, $125.

EXTRA CHARGES.—Piano, with use of instrument one hour daily, $30; Harp, with use of instrument one hour daily, $40; Vocal Music, private lessons, $25; Drawing, $10; Painting in Water Colors and on China, $20. Painting in Oil, $20. Use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, $5.

For further information apply to the SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS, jy30-tf Woodland, Cal.

NOTICE.

KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, that I, the undersigned, have this day sold to ISIDORE COHN the Cigar Store known as Ed. Bush's CAPITAL STORE, and that he alone is entitled to collect all outstanding accounts of the same. ANTONE MICHALETSCHKE. Per H. L. IUDELL.

Having purchased the above I respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends and the public, and promise them fair and courteous treatment. ISIDORE COHN. Sacramento, August 4, 1887. au4-4plw

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDDEN trespassing on the lands or fishing within the boundaries of the property known as the McLaren Ranch or Washington Lake, Yolo county. The above described property can be rented for fishing purposes by applying to R. S. CAREY, Sacramento. By order of S. H. KIRBY. MRS. SUSAN A. J. KIRBY. Per E. W. BUSHNELL, Attorney in fact. au5-1plmMWF

MONEY Refunded in every instance where GOGINGS' CELEBRATED AGUE AND LIVER PILLS AND IRON TONIC fails to effect a CURE of CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIA OR BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

ADDRESS: R. E. GOGINGS 904 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

SIERRA LAGER BEER! Our Latest and Finest Production. BOCA BREWING CO., On Draught at Wissemann's Saloon, 1020 Fourth street, bet. J and K, SACRAMENTO.

1m GEORGE WISSEMANN, Agent.

CAPITAL BREWERY Corner Twelfth and I Streets.

CALL FOR AND TRY THE "WIENER" LAGER BEER, Manufactured at the CAPITAL BREWERY. Equaled by no other. Made here and superior to the Eastern.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

Private families supplied. Beer delivered to any part of the city. au5-4plm

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

BOARD, ROOMS AND SURROUNDINGS UNequaled in the city; terms reasonable. Inquire at this office. tf

WANTED—YOUNG MEN BETWEEN 15 AND 18 years, who reside with their parents. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, WEINSTOCK & LUBIN. au4 3t

YOUNG MAN, WITH EXPERIENCE IN Restaurant, Hotel and Saloon Business, wishes a situation. Address "D. J.," this office. au4-3t*

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A position as Governess; English, French and Music taught; country preferred; pleasant home and easy hours desired rather than high salary. Address "GOVERNESS," 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco. au5-1w

WANTED—A MAN OF TEMPERATE AND moral habits, seeking employment, to represent an old established house in his own section. Salary, $70 to $100 per month. References exacted. AM. MANUFACTURING HOUSE, 16 Barclay street, N. Y. au16-4wM

WANTED—SIX MEN TO TEAM AND DO ranch work, $30; men for hop ranches, $30; milkers, $30; also, 3 cooks and 2 waiters; also, 2 men to pile lumber, $30; 8 girls for housework. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and K streets.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR TWO teams; will haul sand or coal ashes. Call and get my prices. D. GARDNER, 401 I st. tf

GAMMEL'S OLD BOOK STORE (IS NOW OPENED).

CASH PAID FOR LIBRARIES, OR SMALL Parcels of Books Will Buy, Sell and Exchange Books, new or old. Law Books wanted and good prices paid for late Editions. Write for CATALOGUES and particulars. Address GAMMEL'S OLD BOOK STORE, 1004 Third st, bet. J and K, Sacramento. 3p

FOR SALE—TO LET.

$50 WALNUT MARBLE-TOP BEDROOM Suite (9 pieces), cost $100, for sale at CHAS. M. CAMPBELL'S, 409 K street. Pine Sets (new), $18. Lot Brussels and Ingrain Carpets at a bargain. Upholstering and Repairing. 1m

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE—THE SAloon 411 J street, with Billiards and Stock, on account of two places. Inquire at the LOUVRE, 526 J street. au1-1w

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-HAND Portable Engines and Boilers; 10 to 25 horse power; also, Stationary Engines. MITCHELL, FISCHER & KETSCHER 625 Myrtle street, Oakland. jy30-1m*

FARM FOR SALE—804 ACRES ON THE Jackson road, 9 miles from Sacramento; will be sold in lots to suit purchaser, or the whole will be sold in one lot. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or by letter addressed JOHN D. MORRISON, Harris P. O., Humboldt county, Cal. jy26-4m*

TO LET—TEN ACRES OF FINE PASTURE for Horses, one-half mile below the bridge, on the Yolo side of the river. Inquire at 728 J street. jy25-2w*

FOR SALE—A 12-PASSENGER WAGONette in first-rate order. Will be sold at a low price, as the owner has no further use for it. Apply to J. W. WILSON'S STABLES, K street, between Third and Fourth. tf

FOR SALE—A VINEYARD OF 10 ACRES, within ten minutes' ride of Woodland Postoffice. Two-story House, with all modern improvements; bath-room, hot and cold water; dumb waiter, etc.; Two Acres in Alfalfa. Will keep three cows, alone enough to support a family. One Acre in Orchard. Will exchange for other property. For further particulars, address "L. S. C.," Box 119, Woodland. jy30-1m*

RANCH FOR SALE—A WELL IMproved ranch, situated in Amador county, five miles west of Plymouth. It contains 320 acres and is adapted to all kinds of farming. There is plenty of stock on the place; plenty of water for irrigating purposes. There is wood enough on the ranch to pay for it. Price, $12,000; half down, balance to suit purchaser. For further particulars inquire or address, H. H. PAGE, Drytown, Cal. jy20-1m*

FOR SALE—THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL AT Plymouth, Amador county; a good paying property; 40 regular boarders; large transient custom and a fine bar trade; situated center business block in thriving town of Plymouth, 40 miles east of Sacramento; will be sold at sacrifice on account of death of proprietor. Address E. J. BEVAN, Plymouth, Cal. tf

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE RECORD-UNION Building; suitable for Job Printing Office. Inquire at the Counting-room. tf

FOR SALE—ON MODERATE TERMS, FOUR lots, 80x160 feet each, on south side of block between O and P, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets; one of the most elevated and pleasant locations for a residence in the city; a short distance from street railroad. Apply to W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, at Bank of D. O. MILLS & CO.

ADDITION TO SACRAMENTO.

THE ODELL TRACT, 50 ACRES ADJOINing the south side of Y street, near Twenty-fourth. This tract, splendidly located for a future addition to the city, is now offered for the time of one month, at a very moderate price, either as a whole or in two pieces of 25 acres each. Apply to SHERMAN & PARKER, 1007 Fourth street. tf

CARD.

OWING TO SICKNESS AND NOT BEING able to give farming my personal attention, have decided to put before the public a large amount of fine farming and stock lands at reduced rates:

400 acres, 8 miles from Sacramento city.

300 acres finest River Bottom; never overflows; a splendid ranch.

200 acres near Mayhew's Station; improved; fine Fruit ranch.

160 acres at Carbondale, Amador county; a fine farm.

Also, a large assortment of lands on line California and Oregon Railroad, Tehama county.

J. A. PARKER, tf 426 K street, Sacramento city, Cal.

TO LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED Most Eligibly Located LARGE AIRY ROOMS, Southeast Cor. Seventh and K sts.

APPLY TO E. K. ALSIP & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS, jy12-2p No. 1015 Fourth street, Sacramento.

W. P. Coleman, REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 325 J street..........Sacramento.

FOR SALE.

$4,750—160 acres on Old Jackson Road, about 12 miles east of Sacramento; small Orchard; all in Grain; fenced; large Barn and good Granary; Springs and a fine Well; the best of Fruit land. No. 339.

$40 per acre—196 acres, quarter of a mile from railroad, in Placer county; partly cleared; good Fruit land. No. 329.

We have several places in El Dorado county for sale, on line of the new railroad to Placerville.

P. BOHL. [1p-tf] E. A. CROUCH.

FOR SALE! AT A BARGAIN.

We are offering a Modern-built (good as new) Two-story Frame Dwelling, containing 7 Rooms and Bath; lot, 80 by 160 feet; at a great sacrifice; it is on the line of the H-street Railroad. If you want a good home don't miss this chance.

—ALSO—

Desirable Residences, City Lots and Ranches.

MONEY TO LOAN

SWEETSER & AMSDEN REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 1012 Fourth street, Sacramento

For Sale. A Great Bargain!

THE OWNER HAVING NO USE for it, will sell at a sacrifice a magnificent $1,000 Grand Mathushek Piano (7⅓ octaves), which he has just received from the factory. It is entirely new, carved and finished in the highest style of the art. This is an opportunity that rarely presents itself for a person to get a grand instrument cheaper than the low-priced pianos. For address, price, etc., call at the RECORD-UNION office, Sacramento. tf

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE, AT A LOW RATE OF interest, by P. BOHL, No. 325 J street, Sacramento.

NEW MUSIC

JUST RECEIVED.—WRITE ON A POSTAL card for one of our Monthly Catalogues; furnished free.

DALE & CO., No. 625 J street.........[2p].........Sacramento.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

MRS. K. B. HEYMAN, SOLE Agent, 620 I street, opposite Court-house. Other Pianos at reduced prices. Pianos to let. Pianos sold in installments. 2plm

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

FRUIT!

CHRIS. EHMANN, Nos. 1028 and 1030 J STREET, RECEIVES DAILY CONSIGNMENTS OF Choice Fruits, Berries, Etc., As soon as they appear in the market. Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Strawberries, etc. The best place to buy GROCERIES. Prices always the lowest.

National Grocery, Southwest Corner Eleventh and J streets.

Send for PRICE LIST. 1p-1m

CURTIS BROS. & CO. (Successors to D. DeBERNARDI & CO.), Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of FRUITS, VEGETABLES, FISH, —AND— California Produce

Careful attention given to the Selection and Packing of Choice Fruits and Vegetables for Distant Markets.

Nos. 308 and 310 K st., Sacramento, Cal. 1ptf

CALIFORNIA MARKET, No. 712 K street.

Garzoli & Genis, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Butter, Domestic and Imported Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Fish, Fruit and General Produce. Orders delivered to any part of the city. Telephone No. 188. 1m

S. GERSON & CO., 220 J Street, SACRAMENTO..........CAL.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, etc. Orders for Produce will receive prompt attention. Consignments solicited. tf

W. R. STRONG & CO., —WHOLESALE— FRUIT AND PRODUCE DEALERS, SACRAMENTO..........[1p]..........CAL.

W. H. WOOD & CO. (Successors to LYON & CURTIS), WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CALIFORNIA Produce and Fruit. Potatoes, Beans, Butter, Honey, Dried Fruits, Seeds, Etc. Nos. 117 to 125 J st.......[tf]......Sacramento.

EUGENE J. GREGORY. C. C. BARNES. FRANK GREGORY

GREGORY, BARNES & CO., (Successors to GREGORY & CO.), Nos. 126 and 128 J street, Sacramento,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND Fruit. Full stocks of Potatoes, Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hand. Orders filled at lowest rates. tf

Hereford Cattle

JAMES KAY, BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle, English Shire Horses, Welsh Ponies, Shropshire Down Sheep, —AND— Berkshire Pigs

HAS NOW ON SALE AT THE AGRICULTURAL PARK, SACRAMENTO 21 Head of Very Choice Imported Pure Bred Hereford Cows, Heifers and Calves. Also, 3 Imported Welsh Ponies; gentle in harness or saddle.

For particulars and Catalogues, address VAUGHAN & WILLIAMS, 916 Twentieth street, Sacramento, Cal. 1p-1m

New Jute Plant, at San Quentin Prison!

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the State Board of Prison Directors, at San Quentin, Marin county, Cal., up to 11 o'clock A. M. sharp, on

Monday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1887.

For furnishing machinery for a plant for the manufacturing of jute goods, in accordance with plans, descriptions, bills and specifications, which can be seen at the office of the Warden of said San Quentin Prison at all business hours, to wit; between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., from the date of this notice until the said 26th day of SEPTEMBER, 1887. At which time and place a contract, or contracts, based on such sealed proposals, will be made for said machinery.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied with a bond of the proposer equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of his proposal, with sufficient sureties, conditioned that if said proposal shall be accepted, the party proposing will duly enter into a proper contract, and faithfully perform his or their contract in accordance with said proposal and the plans, specifications and descriptions aforesaid, which shall be made a part of said contract.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Directors. Dated at San Quentin, July 19, 1887.

JOHN BOGGS, President.

Attest: GILES G. CRANDALL, Clerk. jy22-1aw5tF

Cholera Morbus Cramps Colic Diarrhoea Summer Complaints Dysentery

All Cured by a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little Milk or Sugar and Water.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals for erecting a Frame Dormitory at the Industrial Home for the Adult Blind, Temescal, Alameda county, Cal., will be received at the Home, corner Thirty-sixth street and Telegraph avenue, Temescal, up to 3:30 P. M.,

Friday, September 2, 1887,

At which time and place the proposals will be opened. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Architects, Goodrich & Newlon, 1004 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $1,000.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

L. A. REDMAN, Secretary.

Temescal, August 7, 1887. au4-4w

MISCELLANEOUS.

If a Dyspeptic will take Simmons Liver Regulator.

"Up to a few weeks ago I considered myself the champion Dyspeptic of America. During the years that I have been afflicted I have tried almost everything claimed to be a specific for Dyspepsia, in the hope of finding something that would afford permanent relief. I had about made up my mind to abandon all medicines when I noticed an indorsement of Simmons Liver Regulator by a prominent Georgian, a jurist whom I knew, and concluded to try its effects in my case. I have used but two bottles and am satisfied that I have struck the right thing at last. I felt its beneficial effects almost immediately. Unlike all other preparations of a similar kind no special instructions are required as to what one shall or shall not eat. This fact alone ought to commend it to all troubled with Dyspepsia."—J. N. HOLMES, Vineland, N. J. o6-1p1yMWF&w1y

CAUTION!

The undersigned have been credibly informed that spurious imitations and counterfeits of the Renowned

SWAN GIN

Of Messrs. J. J. MEDER & ZOON; Schiedam, have been offered and sold in this market, and they beg to call the attention of the Trade to the Registered Trade-Mark.

Imported to the United States MEDER WP & ZOON Since the Year 1819.

Without which NONE is Genuine.

For sale in Bond or Duty Paid, by CHARLES MEINECKE & CO., Sole Agents Pacific Coast, SAN FRANCISCO. je27-1pMWF

Dr. Henley's Strength-giving Celery, Beef and Iron.

For nutritious and strength-giving food, nourishment for the brain, and to enrich the blood, Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron takes the lead. Sold by all druggists and country dealers. ja28-1ptf&weowtf

A CARD.

Seeing among the testimonials of the Ætna one signed by my old friend, L. A. Murch, who fought Indians with me under my command over thirty years ago, I was induced to try a case of Ætna Mineral Water. I was four years ago taken down with paralysis, losing the use of my right side, and I suffered in consequence from dyspepsia, neuralgia, kidney disease, loss of eye-sight, hearing and speech. I commenced to use Ætna the first of last month, drinking a large glassful twice a day, one in the morning on arising and the other at night. I felt the happy effect it had on me from the commencement. I find my old friend Murch's testimonial true to the letter, for it is having the same splendid effect on me.

JAMES McMAHON, N. E. cor. Washington and Battery streets. San Francisco, June 1, 1887.

Mr. McMahon is one of the oldest of old Californians, and will cheerfully confirm his statement at his place of business.

A CARD.

ÆTNA SODA COMPANY:

Dear Sirs—I am most happy to render the following statement: I had been afflicted with dyspepsia, and for a long time suffered its agonies, and had also much trouble from insomnia and dryness of the throat, the result of dyspepsia. By chance I happened to drink a bottle of Ætna Water and found it relieved me from the dryness of the throat. I continued its use and my dyspepsia left me, and I can now sleep as well as I ever did. I have recommended it to many of my acquaintances similarly afflicted, and they have experienced the same grateful results.

W. C. REED, 411 Battery Street.

San Francisco, May 17, 1887.

Mr. Reed is an old resident of the Bay city and well-known among the mercantile community.

A CARD.

I take pleasure in certifying to the medicinal properties of the Ætna Mineral Waters. It is not from a mere cursory investigation, but after a year's constant use of the Ætna that I am convinced of its splendid remedial qualities. As a general regulator of the system it cannot be too highly praised. From my own personal experience I believe it will prove a blessing to those who use it.

DR. T. P. CALLUNDAN, 1618 Laguna street.

San Francisco, May 31, 1887.

Dr. Callundan is one of San Francisco's well known and reputable physicians, and whose testimony is especially valuable, from the fact that it is not theory, but personal experience.

A CARD.

After over a year's continuous use of the Ætna Mineral Waters I have no hesitancy in saying that I have never found the equal of the Ætna as a regulating tonic. I have tried numerous mineral waters, both foreign and home production, and have yet to find the waters that do as much for me as the Ætna. Its medicinal properties are unquestioned.

M. GOODWIN, 407 Battery street.

San Francisco, May 30, 1887.

Mr. Goodwin, it is needless to say, is one of Battery street's best known commercial men.

ÆTNA SODA, a pure, crisp, effervescing natural Mineral Water, delightful to the taste. Contains Iron for the blood, Potassium for the liver, Sodas for the stomach. Its Iron enriches the blood, its Potassium quickens the liver and kidneys, its Sodas cleanse the stomach. It is absolutely the grandest thing in the world for Malaria, Dyspepsia and General Debility. Put up in cases of two dozen bottles. Price, $1 50 per case (delivered).

SACRAMENTO DEPOT:

1010 Fourth Street, between and K

W. F. FOUNTAIN, Agent. je8-3m1pMWF

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

For Adults, For Children, For Both Sexes.

When on the sultry summer's day
The sun seems scarce a mile away;
When comes *Sick Headache* to oppress
And every moment brings distress,
Then TARRANT'S SELTZER proves a friend
That Druggists all can recommend.
ap11-2wMWF&w2w

EBNER BROS., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, 116 and 118 K st., bet. Front and Second, Sac'to, AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE. 1plm

PACIFIC COAST.

A DAY'S CATALOGUE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Purifying Woodland—Strike at Port Costa—Arizona News—Vessels and Lives Lost.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

A LABORERS' STRIKE.

Railroad Grain-Handlers at Port Costa Demand Higher Wages.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

PORT COSTA, August 5th.—The trouble that has been brewing for some time culminated this morning in a strike of certain employes of the Southern Pacific Company—the men in charge of and their assistants on switch engines, all excepting the engines used in transferring the trains of the steamer Solano. Increase of wages is their motive. The wages of foremen have been $75, and their assistants $70 per month. A delegation waited on Division Superintendent Wilder a day or two ago, and he increased the salaries of foremen to $80, but not those of their assistants. Their demands are now that the foremen shall have $85, and their assistants $75, which is said by H. M. Wright, the Chief Agent here, to be in excess of that paid in other yards, notably Oakland and Lathrop. The only serious effect is the stopping of the discharging of wheat cars, of which there are some 350 now here, and many more in transit, and this will necessarily cause a blockade. A demonstration of their feelings was made by preventing Mr. Wright from taking out an engine himself, by misplacing the switch and not allowing him to replace it. The engineers and firemen are on hand, ready for duty.

OFFICERS ON HAND, AND TRAINS MOVING—THE COMPANY FIRM.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

PORT COSTA, August 5th—8 P. M.—The situation up to this hour remains unsettled, and with no indications of a compromise. The railroad people are determined not to accede to the strikers' demands, which they consider unreasonable, and only advanced with the idea of there being such a rush of grain at present that the company would concede to almost anything asked.

Two arrests occurred during the day, being in both cases a charge of battery, and both being of the strikers. One is now out on bail, and the other is languishing in jail.

The resistance offered this morning caused the company to send in a force of officers, both of their own and Deputy Sheriffs Ebson, Bush and Bennett, from Martinez. Sheriff James Rankin also looked in on the scene this afternoon. Superintendent Wilder came up about noon on a special train, bringing with him nine men, some of whom went to work, and the others on reaching here refused.

Yardmaster Symms and two foremen remain true to their trust, and although working at a disadvantage are keeping all through trains moving, but one delay being caused, and that to the noon freight to Sacramento, the air-brakes of which were tampered with, causing a delay of an hour. But for the presence of officers a blockade would have undoubtedly been effected.

All is quiet now, and there is not much probability of trouble to-night, although the strikers are using most all possible means of inducing the men not to work.

MORE WORK FOR COURTS.

Another Indictment Against R. F. Morrow—Also James McCord.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5th.—[Special.]—The Grand Jury to-day found indictments against R. F. Morrow and James McCord. The Grand Jury charges McCord with having incited Frank W. Northy to offer juror Woods a bribe. The indictment against Morrow is for felony, in connection with the same offense. Morrow was indicted some days ago, and it is understood that this last indictment is another count on the same transaction. McCord surrendered himself as soon as the warrant was issued for his arrest. Judge Murphy had fixed the bail in each case at $10,000, and McCord at once gave bail in that amount, with A. W. Scott and John McCord as sureties.

A DESERT MYSTERY.

The Skeletons of a Man and Child Found in Southern Arizona.

BENSON, August 5th.—A gentleman named Hughes, living near Williams Springs, came to Tombstone Wednesday morning and reported that his little daughter, while playing near the house a few days ago, found the skeleton of a child. Not knowing what it was, the little girl picked up the skull and brought it to the house, and on being questioned by the inmates of the house as to where she found it, she led them to the spot, about 60 feet from the house, where, on making search, they discovered the trunk of a child and also the skeleton of a man with his boots on and loosely buried under some brush. The boots were apparently nearly new, and were of a stylish make. Both skeletons were found close together.

YUBA AND SUTTER.

A Section Whose Interests are Being Closely Looked After.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

MARYSVILLE, August 5th.—The cannery at Yuba City is now in full operation, employing 200 hands. A very superior quality of fruit is being packed, some glass jars being used. The pack of this cannery is unexcelled in the State.

About eight native sons will visit Napa from Marysville and Yuba City on Admission Day.

The wheat market is flat—no sales and no excitement. Estimates of the crop of wheat for Yuba and Sutter vary from 60,000 to 80,000 tons, of which it is believed about one-quarter or one-third has been shipped and paid for. Farmers here, so far as known, lose nothing by the collapse of the bull movement, save in the decline of prices. There is a large quantity of grain at the landings on the Feather and Sacramento rivers awaiting shipment.

Concerning the fungus which attacks fruit and fruit trees about here, Prof. H. G. Klee, State Inspector of Fruit Pests, writes the *Appeal* that he inclines to the opinion that the sulphides of either potash or soda will prove a remedy, but must be applied immediately on appearance of the fungus. He adds that whale-oil soap and sulphur seem to have done considerable good at Vacaville, and that air slacked lime dusted on the fruit at the appearance of the fungus is claimed to have been successful at Haywards. This pest has done little damage in Yuba and Sutter yet, and is entirely absent from most orchards. In localities where it appears it affects apricot, peach, plum and cherrys.

Concerning the Nevada City dispatch to the *Examiner*, setting forth that work had been stopped in the Milton Mine, and that no hydraulic monitor has been used there for years, and that only bedrock cleaning has been carried on, C. E. Sexey, President of the Anti-Debris Association, writes the *Appeal* that the Milton Company, instead of using a monitor, have run the water through an open six-inch pipe, under pressure, throwing water against the bank and using from 300 to 600 inches. He also states that the company has been employing enormous blasts of powder to throw down material on the bedrock for washing.

THE BOOM SPREADING.

Great Activity in Real Estate Purchases in Santa Cruz.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

SANTA CRUZ, August 5th.—Real estate is booming here. The latest sales are the Magones property, on the hill overlooking the city, to J. H. Logan, for $15,000; the last of the Powder Mill property on Beach Hill to F. A. Hihn, for $15,000, and it is said that the Isabel Grove property has been sold to an Eastern man for $25,000. One or two other large sales are being negotiated, to be consummated in a few days. Small lots go off like hot cakes.

OREGON.

Four Men Killed and Several Injured by Caving Rock.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

PORTLAND, August 5th.—A serious accident occurred at the east end of the Cascade tunnel, on the N. P. R. R., last Sunday. About fifty tons of rock fell from the roof, killing four men and injuring several others. John Sullivan had his bowels torn out, and died in half an hour. He was aged 30. Robert Jones, a Welchman, was instantly killed. He has a family living in Wales. Myers, nicknamed "Jumbo," was instantly killed. He was aged 30. Henry Schmidt, a German, had his skull fractured and lived one day. Martin Hart had both legs jammed, but will recover. "Dutch" Henry had a leg broken. The men claim that the contractors were careless about timbering the tunnel and wall, the plaiting not being kept up close to the heading.

The Wagon-Road Commission.

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PORTLAND, August 5th.—The Commission appointed by the Interior Department will meet at Salem on the 10th instant to investigate the affairs of three wagon roads in eastern Oregon which received valuable land grants from Congress, viz: The Dalles, the Albany and the Eugene roads. Their instructions are to ascertain whether the roads were constructed in accordance with the requirements, and whether the certificates from three separate Governors as to the construction were regular or not. The findings of the Commission are looked forward to with interest by the settlers who have bought land from the wagon-road companies, and by people who desire to buy. It will effect considerably the settlement of several rich regions in eastern Oregon.

The Salmon Law to be Enforced.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

PORTLAND, August 5th.—Under laws of this State the catching of salmon in the Columbia is forbidden after August 1st, but the law has been a dead letter, the cannery men and individual fishermen taking salmon as late as September 1st. The heaviest run usually comes in the middle of August. Governor Pennoyer has stated publicly that he would insist on the law being obeyed, and instructed the Fish Commissioners to go to Astoria and see that it was enforced. The Fish Commissioners gave notice this morning that they would prosecute all violators of the law.

ARIZONA.

Anxiety Manifested Regarding the Fate of Certain Renegades.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

TUCSON, August 5th.—Nothing is yet known regarding the fate of the Apache renegades. Notwithstanding the report from Washington that they were to be pardoned, the belief is prevalent that the death penalty has been passed upon the five ex-scouts. If the punishment to be inflicted had been less than death, General Miles would have had the handling of it, but a death sentence necessitates a Washington approval, and the impression abroad is that the findings of the late Court of Inquiry have been sent to the President. The inference is that sentence of death has been passed upon them.

MORE TROOPS—THE WOUNDED SCOUT.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

TUCSON, August 5th.—It is reported on good authority that General Miles has made application for another regiment of troops to be sent to Arizona. It is not yet know how the request has been received in Washington, but if granted they will be distributed through southern Arizona, Forts Grant and Huachuca receiving the major portion of them.

The latest advices from San Carlos state that Al. Sieber, the noted Chief of Scouts, who was shot at the last Oat Creek excitement, will eventually recover. The outlook for him is particularly encouraging, provided he can pull through until the cool weather starts in.

The Watsonville Railroad Inquiry.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

WATSONVILLE, August 5th.—In the investigation by the State Railroad Commissioners this afternoon, the witnesses examined were E. J. Martin, R. H. Judah and F. A. Hihn. The evidence tended to disprove that offered on the part of the complainant.

Sealing Schooners Seized.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5th.—[Special]—From a private dispatch received in the city yesterday from Captain Carroll, of the steamer Idaho, which has just arrived at Victoria from Alaska, it is learned that all of Warren's vessels had been seized in Behring Sea. The vessels mentioned are the sealing schooners owned by Warren, of Victoria, B. C. Others, unknown, are also mentioned as having been seized.

Echoes from the Orange Groves.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

LOS ANGELES, August 5th.—It is estimated that the next two years will witness the most railroad building ever known in that length of time in Southern California. Edgar Mills, of Sacramento, is prospecting here for the Carson and Colorado, with the view of eventually working to this city.

Henry Kegel, charged with beating his wife to death, was discharged to-day. It was shown that they got on sprees together, but there was no evidence that he killed her.

It is reported that Mrs. Janvin, of Tulare, who eloped with a San Francisco opium-eating fiend, named McKenna, is now living with him in a fashionable boarding-house here. Her husband will sue for a divorce and the custody of their two children.

Mrs. Cusick, of Mission street, San Francisco, came here with a cowhide and captured her runaway husband, who was alleged to be running after a frail female here.

Woodland's Wicked Women.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

WOODLAND, August 5th.—Last night officers Hennagin, Hoit and Huston made a raid on a house of ill-repute in Woodland, and arrested Rosa Lee, the owner of the house, and a number of others. Rosa Lee is the most notorious woman in town, and has served a number of terms in the jail. She says she will fight the case to the end. The officers are determined to enforce the law in regard to these women, and already many others are leaving town in haste.

No new complaint in the Moore-Black case has or will be issued. Robert Moore has not yet arrived from Nevada, and may not come. The relatives here cling to the injunction as their last hope.

Death of a Prominent Truckeeite.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

TRUCKEE, August 5th.—Col. Charles D. Irons died here this morning after a lingering illness. Deceased was a journalist of considerable note, having edited several papers in the West. The funeral will take place to-morrow under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias, G. A. R. and United Order of Workmen, of which he was a prominent member. He leaves a wife residing in Truckee.

A Gambler Stabbed.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

MADERA, August 5th.—In a row over a game of cards, Joe Rogers was stabbed by Ben Hader. The wounded man was attended by Dr. Brown, who reports that his wound is serious, but not fatal.

An Arrest for Seduction.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

DECOTO, August 5th.—Constable Lyster, of Pleasanton, arrested a Portuguese on Salze's wool ranch this evening for seduction.

The man arrested on Wednesday and supposed to be crazy, died on Thursday morning. An examination of his effects showed that he had just been discharged from the Sacramento Hospital after a severe case of brain fever.

Killed in a Quarry.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

SONOMA, August 5th.—Tom Ebberts, a quarryman in the employ of S. Schocken, was instantly killed this afternoon by the caving of a mass of earth and rock while working in the basalt quarry north of town.

The Red Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5th.—[Special.]—The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men to-day resolved to hold its next annual session in Chico, commencing on the first Tuesday of August, 1888.

The Vitriol Throwing Case.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

LOS ANGELES, August 5th.—Mrs Roselle not being able to appear to-day, her counsel moved for a continuance. The Judge refused to grant it until the defense presented an affidavit from Dr. Manning that she was too ill to leave her bed. The case was then set for Monday next.

Vallejo's Shooter Held to Answer.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

VALLEJO, August 5th.—The examination of Wm. H. Tobin, for the shooting of Deputy Postmaster Will Kavanagh, took place to-day. The defense offered no testimony, and Tobin was held to answer before the Superior Court on a charge of assault to murder, with bonds fixed at $1,000. They were furnished and the prisoner released.

The San Jose Shooting Affair.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

SAN JOSE, August 5th.—Mrs. Jennie Vaughn, wife of the man who shot F. A. Parrish, on July 29th, was released from custody to-day, she refusing positively to testify against her husband. Before leaving the jail she visited her husband's cell. He still retains his affection for her, and advised her to go to his mother, but she refused, saying his mother had not treated her well. He then reproached her with unfaithfulness, and the interview closed with ill-nature on both sides. Parrish seems to be a little better to-day, but his chances for recovery are slight.

HOME AFFAIRS.

ALL THE CHICAGO BOODLERS FOUND GUILTY.

Henry George Reaping His Harvest—Men Drowned—Our Fruits—Texas Election.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

OUR FLAG IN MOROCCO.

Charges Against Ex-Consul Mathews of Official Dereliction.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, August 5th.—[Special.]—The *Times* prints a column editorial headed "Our Flag in Morocco," and therein attacks Colonel Felix A. Mathews, of California, ex-Consul of the United States at Tangier. A communication is also printed which was written by Consul Lewis, successor to Mathews, and in this Lewis gives extracts from the State Department instructions to Mathews. The matter refers to the imprisonment of native Moors for debt upon the complaints of persons enjoying the protection of the American flag. In the State Department communication Mathews was instructed as follows:

"By the union of firmness and moderation persons and interests of American citizens and their proteges can be adequately protected without resorting to or giving occasion for harsh measures that are characteristic of Moorish judicial prejudices, which are abhorrent to the sentiment of Christian nations. The blind injustice and inhuman cruelty with which debtors are treated in Moorish Courts is one of the crying evils of the day, and, while you are encouraged and enjoined to shield our citizens and proteges from the dungeon and the lash, you are also instructed, in the interest of humanity and civilization not to adopt or countenance any method of collecting debts due them by which the debtor will be imprisoned or subjected to any manner of capital punishment."

The *Times* also prints the following letter from the Governor of Larache to Lewis:

"In reference to the accuracy of the charges concerning this class of imprisonment, you command the immediate release of all those who are imprisoned in this district on account of American claims. You also command me not to accept against an American protege any American claims. You also command me not to accept as an American protege anyone unless I have been duly notified by you that he is such. You have also told me that henceforth no man shall be flogged or imprisoned for debt to an American citizen or protege, but be treated according to the law of the land. I have understood all this. I have released everyone in prison on account of American debts, as you told me. All Mohammedan people are rejoicing and thanking you, and asking God to give you good recompense for releasing the poor, miserable captives."

The *Times* says that Lewis offers to prove that these prisoners not only were not myths, but that Mathews was repeatedly urged to release them. To the date of his departure from office there was never a day when he might not have released them. They could not have been imprisoned against his wishes, and the order forbidding him to countenance imprisonment for debt, which we have quoted, was left for his predecessor to execute. But, while more than thirty have been released, Lewis does not know how many are yet to be freed. It is indeed a sad condition of affairs, as he says, "to know that there are men imprisoned whom I cannot release, because I know nothing of them, save that America is responsible for their misery." "On the whole," says the *Times*, "we think it will be admitted that the people of the United States have no cause to regret the removal of Colonel Mathews, and the appointment of Mr. Lewis."

GOOD-BY, CAR-HORSES.

Successful Test of an Electric Motor on a Common Street Car.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

PHILADELPHIA, August 5th.—[Special.]—G. Herbert Condict, of San Francisco, yesterday conducted successful experiments with electric motors here. An electric motor car was run from the shops of the Wharton Switch Company, at Twenty-third and Christian streets, through Twenty-second, Spruce and Third streets to the Merchants' Exchange at Third and Walnut, and back, over the tracks of the Spruce and Pine street line, to Gray's ferry, and thence to the starting point. The single exertion required was to slow down so as to keep at a proper distance from the regular horse-cars of the line. The car was under perfect control. Condict controlled the circuit wheel and brake personally. The vehicle was an old horse-car. The electric batteries and cells, 84 in number, which furnished the power, were stowed out of sight under the ordinary seats of the car. There were 42 cells on each side, each cell weighing 41 pounds. Before taking the car on the street it was run around to test the track in the shop-yard of the Wharton Switch Company, rounding a curve of 43 feet radius and up an incline or grade of five feet in 100, or about 255 feet to the mile, without any noticeable change in the speed of the car, any more than if on a straight and level track.

NOT CRIPPLED.

Denial that the Nevada Bank has Suffered by the Wheat Deal.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, August 5th.—[Special.]—The *Tribune* has interviewed Edward C. Platt, the New York Manager of the Nevada Bank. The *Tribune* says the supposed connection of the Nevada Bank with the wheat deal had excited a lively curiosity about the condition of that institution. Platt said: "The public rumors about this bank are entirely false. You may say that, but I do not know that I am called upon to make any further statement. The bank has not been interested in the California wheat deal, although it undoubtedly has advanced money to persons who were interested in it. The bank has an ample margin, I believe, for all its loans, but the details of our business I must be excused from divulging."

BEST IN THE MARKET.

Northern California Fruits the Best in the New York Market.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, August 5th.—[Special.]—The *Mail and Express* says: "The choicest peaches in the market are still from California, which cost 60 cents a dozen. Choice Bartlett pears from California are among the most attractive fruit in the market. They cost 50 cents a dozen."

CHICAGO'S BOODLERS.

The Jury Out Several Hours, and No Agreement Up to 6:30 P. M.

CHICAGO, August 5th.—After the argument to-day, Judge Jamison read his instructions to the jury. There was nothing in them that differed from those usually given in conspiracy cases. The Court's instructions here given were furnished jointly by counsel for both sides, according to the law, and, when the Judge finished reading, the case was at once given to the jury.

The eleven defendants were at once removed to a room by themselves and kept under a watchful guard. The vast crowd remained seated, showing no inclination to leave. After a wait of an hour and a half, the Judge, despairing of an early verdict, ordered an adjournment until 6:30 P. M. At that time the jury sent him word that there was no prospect of an immediate agreement, and their supper was sent them.

"GOING, GOING, GONE!"

A Rush of Eastern Buyers for California Fruits at Auction.

NEW YORK, August 5th.—[Special.]—To-day three carloads of California fruit were sold at auction with the following results: Some 300 boxes of Bartlett pears, $3 20; 1,800 half-boxes early Crawford peaches, $1 25 to 60c; 100 half-boxes orange-cling peaches, $1 55; 84 half-boxes nectarines, 80c to 55c; 260 half-boxes plums, $2 to $1 90; 90 half-boxes Muscat grapes, $1 45 to $1. The attendance at this auction sale was the largest seen this yerr, and the bidding was very excited, especially for pears and plums. Very large sales are advertised for Monday.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

An Eastern View of the Effect of the Late California Deal.

NEW YORK, August 5th.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say: "The collapse of the California wheat ring teaches the old lesson that everybody is stronger than anybody, and that not even bonanza wealth can with impunity defy the laws of trade. The effect in the Atlantic markets, through the change in railroad and telegraph operations, cannot yet be anticipated. Even in San Francisco the results are hidden, the Board having suspended, as well as the pools. But the losses, $6,000,000 or $7,000,000, will fall heavily somewhere, and the wheat held by ring—said to be 8,000,000 bushels in California, 7,500,000 on the sea and 9,300,000 in Liverpool—hangs over the market, threatening continued depression abroad and here. The average cost to the ring is said to be more than the wheat brings now in New York. Final official statements show 153,881,022 bushels as net exports for the year, but of this quantity the 9,300,000 owned by the California ring abroad is still as much in the way as if it had not been shipped. Slow movement for some time to come seems to be probable, which may help the money market to some extent.

WHIP AND SPUR.

Haggin's Horses Get Placed in Three Events at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 5th.—Light rain fell to-day, but the track is good. The first race, one mile, Alfred won, Haggin's Rosalind second, Broughton third. Time, 1:45.

The five-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds, King Crab won, Haggin's Fleurette second, Pee Wee third. Time, 1:06.

The sweepstakes, one and one-eighth miles, Wahoo won, Swift second, Haggin's Miss Motley third. Time, 1:58½.

The one mile and seventy yards, selling, Chance won, Unique second, Santa Claus third. Time, 1:51½.

The steeplechase, one and a half miles, selling, Wellington won, Beechmore second, Cyclone third.

AT MONMOUTH PARK.

NEW YORK, August 5th.—The weather was cool, the track good and the attendance fine at Brighton Beach to-day. The three-year-old, selling race, three-quarters of a mile, Mamzelle won, Bellevue second, Kink third. Time, 1:17¾.

The seven furlongs, selling, Lizzie Walton won, Lida L. second, Adonis third. No time.

The one mile, selling, Effie Hardy won, Charley Russell second, Keokuk third. Time, 1:44¾.

The handicap, one and one-sixteenth miles, Lancaster won, Pat Divoer second, Frolic third. Time, 1:50½.

The seven-eighths of a mile, Baner won, Monte Cristo second, Change third. Time, 1:30½.

The selling, three-quarters of a mile, Sabaltern won, Cocheco second, Lottie Fillmore third. Time, 1:19.

ARAB WINS A GOOD RACE.

BUFFALO (N. Y.), August 5th.—Seven thousand people attended the races to-day, the last of the meeting. The unfinished 3:25 trotting race came off first. Mambrinette won the fith and sixth heats, and Ben Star the seventh and the race. Mambrinette second, Wallace third, the others ruled out and distanced. Best time, 2:21.

The 2:23 trot Sarah B. won, Daisy Wilkes second, Milkmaid third, Class Leader fourth. Best time, 2:23½.

The 2:19 trot Belle Hamlin won, Tom Rogers second, Billy Button third, Petit Boy fourth. Best time, 2:17¼.

The free-for-all Arab won, J. Q. second, Charley Hilton third, Kite Foot fourth. Best time, 2:17¼.

Johnston won the $5,000 pacing purse, Gossip, Jr., second, Toledo Girl third. Best time, 2:18.

SERPENT EGGS PLAYED ON HIM.

Sad Results of Henry George's Experiment in Political Incubation.

NEW YORK, August 5th.—The County Committee of the United Labor party passed a resolution to-night directing each Assembly District organization to expel all members affiliated with other political parties or organizations. This is a severe blow to the Socialists, who have been joining the United Labor party in large numbers of late and formulating plans for political action in the fall campaign. In this week's number of the *Standard* Henry George treats of the issue between the so-called George and Socialistic factions of the United Labor party as follows: "It is necessary that the platform to be adopted by the United Labor party Convention, which is to meet at Syracuse on the 17th, should fairly and clearly define the position of the party with relation to the Socialists. This is rendered necessary by the organized endeavors of German Socialists to impress their peculiar views upon the party, an endeavor that has become so notorious, and a disposition to evade the question whether or not the Labor party indorses these views would give its enemies a pretext to make the charge that it does."

In another editorial George says: "There are a large number of us who are not Socialists, do not propose to become Socialists and are not willing to be used as a stalking-horse for socialism."

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Chicago Climbs Up a Notch, but Detroit Does the Same.

CHICAGO, August 5th.—Chicago won the game with New York to-day, after all hope seemed gone. For five innings the score was a blank, and then New York made three runs by virtue of four hits and Ryan's error. This seemed to settle things, but in the seventh Connor's error gave a man a base, and a single, double and triple fixed three runs. This tied the score, and in the eighth Chicago managed to secure a base on balls. Ryan was hit with a pitched ball. A two-bagger was made, and followed by a home run. This made four runs fast enough, and settled the game. Score—Chicago 7, New York 3.

WASHINGTON DEFEATS PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, August 5th.—The first six innings of the Washington-Pittsburg game to-day were exceedingly interesting. The following is the score—Washington 5, Pittsburg 7.

DETROIT KEEPS AHEAD.

DETROIT, August 5th.—A small crowd went to Recreation Park to-day to witness the game between Detroit and Boston, but received little reward for their money. The game was a poor one in many respects, and Boston was frequently hissed. Kelly pitched the last five innings in bad form. Score—Detroit 8, Boston 5.

OTHER GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA—Athletics 7, Metropolitan 4.

BALTIMORE—Brooklyn 5, Batimore 1.

ST. LOUIS—St. Louis 0, Cincinnati 5.

LOUISVILLE—Louisville 10, Cleveland 13.

INDIANAPOLIS—Rain; no game.

A MISSOURI ZEPHYR.

The Town of Millbrook, Mo., Badly Wrecked by a Gale.

KANSAS CITY, August 6th—A. M.—Millbrook, in Graham county, twenty miles north of here, was almost destroyed about sundown yesterday by a straight wind coming from slightly west of north. The place contains about 500 inhabitants. Only one house, a residence, escaped serious damage. One person—a boy three years old—was killed. About 25 were injured. Some sustained broken limbs, but only one of the injured is likely to die.

Killed His Daughter.

NEW YORK, August 5th.—Frank Pitman, a truckman, stabbed and killed his 19-year-old daughter Rachel last night with a pair of carpenter's compasses. He objected to her keeping company with a young man of her acquaintance.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 5th.—The *Courier-Journal* has reports from 74 counties out of 119. These cast 77 per cent. of the vote of the entire State in 1885 when Cleveland's majority was 34,839. In these counties the reduction of Cleveland's vote has been 9,288. Applying the same rate to the remaining counties the reduction in Buckner's vote will be 11,988. This will leave a Democratic majority of 24,851.

Four Persons Drowned.

COUNCIL BLUFFS (Ia.), August 5th.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held a picnic at Lake Manawa, near this city yesterday. Several pleasure steamers ply on the waters of the lake, and one of these, with a party of bathers on board, suddenly sprung a leak during a violent squall, and sank. Four persons are missing.

The Volunteer Wins.

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NEW YORK, August 5th.—[Special.]—In the yacht race at Newport, the Volunteer crossed the line at 3:15, a full mile ahead. The Puritan crossed at 3:25, the Mayflower at 3:27, and the Atlantic will cross soon.

Bourbon to the Backbone.

GALVESTON, August 5th.—The latest returns received here from over 500 voting precincts clearly indicate that the prohibition amendment has been defeated by a majority ranging from 50,000 to 60,000. Enthusiastic anti-Prohibitionists claim that this will be increased to 75,000.

The mother's heart is the child's school-room.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARNELL WELL PLEASED WITH THE LAND BILL.

The Crown Prince—Ferry Willing to Fight—The Cholera—Emperor and Pope.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

IN AFRICAN WILDS.

Further Particulars of the March of Henry M. Stanley.

LONDON, August 5th.—Further advices from Henry M. Stanley say that on June 6th the expedition reached a point halfway between Yambi and Yambunga, the latter being the farthest point on the Arnuhimi reached by Stanley in 1883. Navigation was difficult and slow. Stanley hoped his steamer would be able to ascend the river above Yambunga, beyond which the river is easily navigated. Stanley expects to reach Wadelai about the beginning of August. From advices received on Thursday it would appear that Stanley had been obliged to await the arrival of the contingent left at Bolobo and Capoldville, and had adopted the overland route, which would occupy a fortnight longer.

Earthquakes in Algeria.

LONDON, August 5th.—Violent shocks of earthquake have been felt at Laghouat, Algeria. A number of houses were destroyed.

The Cholera at Malta.

LONDON, August 5th.—There were four new cases and four deaths from cholera at Malta during the past 24 hours.

The Pope's Irish Mission.

LONDON, August 5th.—In the House of Commons Thomas M. Sanday (Conservative) asked whether the Government was aware that the object of Monsignor Perrico, in visiting Ireland, was practically to make a political, though nominally a religious, inquiry into the condition of the country. W. H. Smidt said the Government was not cognizant of the Papal mission, having had no communication with the Pope on the subject.

Preparing for the Prince.

SOFIA, August 5th.—The Government has ordered that the State yacht, which is devoted to the use of the reigning Prince, and which is at present at Rushchuk, be prepared for the reception of Prince Frederick. He will go on board the yacht at Arsova, as he does not wish to touch at any place in Roumania.

Of Some Benefit to Tenants.

LONDON, August 5th.—The Irish land bill is at last out of the woods. The last clause passed through the committee yesterday. Certain points are reserved for what is called the report stage, which will be taken up to-morrow. It must, said Smith, be finished on Saturday, but if there is anything the House hates it is a Saturday sitting, which may if needful last over Sunday, but if the business session is to be completed before September, Saturday sittings will rule.

Parnell, as was expected, has given way on points which he could not induce the Ministry to accept. He could not well afford to see the bill fail, for, with all its shortcomings, the Ministerial concessions have been sufficient, by his admission, to make it a measure of substantial relief to the tenants.

National Prejudice.

PARIS, August 5th.—It is stated that the German Crown Prince has been advised by medical men to try the waters of Cauterets, in France, but that Bismarck and Prince William oppose the suggestion.

These "Farewells" Do Pay.

PARIS, August 5th.—Sara Bernhardt will make another tour in 1888, which will embrace India, China, Japan, Australia and America.

Ferry is on Deck.

PARIS, August 5th.—Ferry has written to his seconds as follows: "I remain ever ready to give satisfaction to General Boulanger, or to accept arbitration."

Emperor and Pope.

BERLIN, August 5th.—The Pope has sent an autograph letter in reply to a letter recently received from the Emperor William. Both letters are couched in very moving terms. The Emperor William wrote that it was a grand thing if they were able in their old age to establish peace between Prussia and the Vatican.

MERCED HAPPENINGS.

Would-be Murderer Convicted—Arson Case—Hot Weather—Etc.

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MERCED, August 5th.—In the case of the People vs. Frank Silva Rosa, the jury was out three minutes, and returned with a verdict of assault to commit murder. Sentence will be pronounced August 11th. The evidence showed that the assault on Deneves was brutal and inexcusable.

Morris M. Murray was brought from Centerville on a charge of arson. His examination is fixed for August 13th.

The blacksmith shop of Lander & Buchanan, at Athlone, was burned last night. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

The weather to-day is sultry, and the thermometer 108°—about the same as yesterday.

Death on the Roadside.

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BYRON, August 5th.—Gustavus Helenus, a well-to-do bachelor, aged about sixty years, residing about four miles from town, started home on one of his spirited animals yesterday evening and was found by the roadside badly wounded, having been thrown from his horse. The old man was taken to his place of abode and was found this morning again by the roadside, where he had seemingly wandered in delirium, and he died soon after.

Swinton Swamped.

NEW YORK, August 5th.—John Swinton has published the last number of his Labor organ. He says he has stood the strain on his pocket as long as possible—that he has sunk all his means in the publication of the paper, and has been financially wrecked by it.

Cardiff and Killen.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 5th.—The ten-round glove contest here to-night between Patsey Cardiff and Pat Killen was decided a draw. Killen apparently had the worst of the fight toward the last, and was severely punished, besides injuring his left hand.

Nevada University President.

CLEVELAND, August 5th.—Leroy D. Brown, late State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Ohio, has been elected President of the State University of Nevada, at a salary of $2,500 a year and traveling expenses. He is 38 years old, and a native of Ohio.

Prohibition in Atlanta.

The *Atlanta Constitution* and the *Atlanta Sunny South* have stirring articles on the triumphs of prohibition in that city. They state that the majority in favor of closing the rum-shops, in a city of 60,000, was only 235. The change was, of necessity, very great. At least one hundred houses—rum-shops—were to be closed, and nearly five hundred men—rum-sellers—turned out of employment. The city was to lose a revenue from the sale of liquor of not less than $40,000. Millions of trade would be turned away from the city; business houses, especially rum-shops, would be left unrented; trade, in all departments, would be sadly crippled; taxes greatly increased, and with all this the sale of liquor could not be prohibited.

Now, after a trial of twelve months, it is found that prohibition can prohibit. Drinking has diminished 80 per cent.; taxable property has increased $2,000,000; taxes have not increased; every branch of business, except rum-selling, has largely increased, and some five thousand have been added to the population of the city.

The public schools are better attended, and the children better clothed and provided with books; the attendance on Sunday-schools and churches has greatly increased, and some two thousand converts have been added to the churches; and all this in one year.

They tell us that the criminal docket, which formerly took the Courts two weeks to clear up, is now disposed of in two days. There is nothing left of the chain-gang on the streets except the chains and balls; the city requires a largely decreased police force to govern it, and Atlanta was never so prosperous as now.—*Boston Witness.*

Michigan is exporting beans and increasing its yield annually.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Cholera has appeared in the suburbs of Gaeta.

Justice Miller has granted a writ of error in Maxwell's case.

A. G. Vance shot and killed E. J. Ryan near Miles City, M. T.

A Memphis delegation has invited the President to visit that city on his Western trip.

A serious fight occurred on Thursday between whites and Chinese at a fruit-cannery near San Jose.

A Mexican near Nogales was horribly mutilated by being struck by a plow attached to a runaway team.

Pardaw Warsly, the Union spy of the Shenandoah, died at his home at Foster Brook on Wednesday, aged 67 years.

An old resident and miner working at the Amoskeag mine, about four miles from Oroville, died very suddenly of apoplexy.

The man arrested at Vallejo on suspicion of being Welling, the murderer of Safford, in Colusa county, was not the person wanted.

General Butler says the first colored troops enlisted during the war were those under his command in New Orleans in 1862.

The United States steamer Antietam, moored at the League Island Navy Yard, is in a sinking condition. The vessel has stores worth $25,000 on board.

In a few days the balloon De Maupessant will make an ascent from Paris with the purpose of attaining the hight of 8,000 meters, a feat never hitherto accomplished.

The Siamese Prince, accompanied by several members of his suite and Gen. Holderman, has been formally presented to the President by Acting Secretary of State Porter.

The detective who is after McGarigle has telegraphed from St. Catharine's, Ont., that the Judge there refuses to indorse the warrant issued from Chicago, and he is now on his way home.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Tacoma's Insignificant Debt—Railroad and Telegraph Matters.

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TACOMA, August 5th.—The actual indebtedness of this city on July 31, 1887, was $3,815 18. The San Francisco *Chronicle* last month reported the indebtedness to be over a million and a half.

A. A. Honey, District Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Telegraph Company, arrived in this city to-day from Portland and established his headquarters here. His office has heretofore been in Portland.

The American District Telegraph Company commenced the construction yesterday of six miles of line throughout this city.

Return of Alaska Tourists.

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TACOMA, August 5th.—The steamer Olympia arrived this evening with 100 passengers from Alaska, among them Senator Vest, who is enthusiastic over the mineral prospects of that region. Ex-Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, is in town to-night. He expresses surprise at the development of the coast and predicts that Tacoma will become a large and thriving metropolis.

Frank Ross returned to-day from the Cleelum mining country. He reports rich discoveries being constantly made, and predicts a great rush to that region.

MEXICO.

Supposed Loss of Two Vessels and Eighty Lives in the Pacific.

NOGALES, August 5th.—A Yaqui Indian who arrived at Guaymas a few days ago from about 50 miles down the coast reports having seen the sloop Sara, eighteen days overdue from San Blas, loaded with tanbark and owned by and consigned to Sheldon & Von Borstel. She was in a heavy gale, with all her rigging and masts gone, rolling helplessly in a rough sea. The consignees immediately dispatched a steamer in search of the reported wreck, which, after running around for a number of days in the vicinity where the vessel was last seen, returned to Guaymas, having failed to find any trace of her. The consignees immediately fitted out the steamer Valle and sent her in search of the sloop. The Valle has now been out ten days, and it is generally believed that she has also gone down in a sudden squall. The two vessels had about eighty people on board, all of whom are supposed to be lost. The owners say that it is almost certain that the Sara is lost, and in all probability the Valle, but they will continue the search till all hope is gone, or they find some wreckage that will prove beyond a doubt that the vessels are lost.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Honors to the Late Ex-Consul Allen—A $15,000 Fire in Victoria.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

VICTORIA, August 5th.—Flags are half-mast at all the public buildings as a tribute to the memory of the late Hon. Allen Frances, the news of whose death was received yesterday. He was formerly the American Consul at this port, and greatly beloved and respected. He died from injuries received at the late railway accident at St. Thomas, Ont. His body will be brought here for interment.

A fire occurred at 4 o'clock this morning, burning several places of business on Fort street. Whitlaw's millinery store was completely destroyed. The total losses are $15,000; fully insured.

NEW MEXICO.

The Body of a Murdered Man Found in River Bottom.

LEADVILLE, August 5th.—The horribly-mutilated body of James Hart was discovered buried in a sandbar in the Arkansas river near here to-day. The head of the dead man was crushed. It is supposed he was murdered by some unknown person and thrown into the river.

An Old Man's Terrible Death.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

REDWOOD CITY, August 5th.—This evening Theodore Fingen, one of the oldest residents of this vicinity, met a terrible death. He was near-sighted and slightly deaf. The railway track passes his fruit orchard and home grounds separating them from a pasture-field. He was going towards the pasture-field when the half-past 5 o'clock train, south-bound, came tearing along about thirty miles an hour. Apparently neither seeing nor hearing it Mr. Fingen walked towards and upon the track. The train struck its unheeding victim on the left side, hurling him high into the air and some twenty feet forward, breaking his neck and killing him instantly.

ECZEMA

And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen Pruritus, Scald Head, Dandruff and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

ECZEMA.

I gratefully acknowledge a cure of Eczema or Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help myself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced my case hopeless; permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.
WILL McDONALD,
2542 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

ECZEMA.

Some five months ago I had the pleasure to inform you of my improvement in the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my case of severe Chronic Eczema Erythematosa, and to-day cheerfully confirm all I then said. I consider my cure perfect and complete, and attribute it entirely to your remedies, having used no others.
FERNAN ESENCHARDO,
3306 Penna Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

ECZEMA.

I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, at times so bad that I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes of CUTICURA and four bottles of RESOLVENT have entirely cured me of this dreadful disease.
MR. JOHN THIEL, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are sold by all druggists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BEAUTIFY the Complexion and Skin by using the CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Numbness, Soreness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and Inflammation **relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.** Nothing like it. At druggists, 25 cents. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston. jy2-TuS&w7t

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRY GOODS

Almost Given Away,

—BY—

E. LYON & CO.,

No. 730 J STREET.

REMOVAL SALE!

my30-2p3m

A JUMP IN BUILDING LOTS!

THE

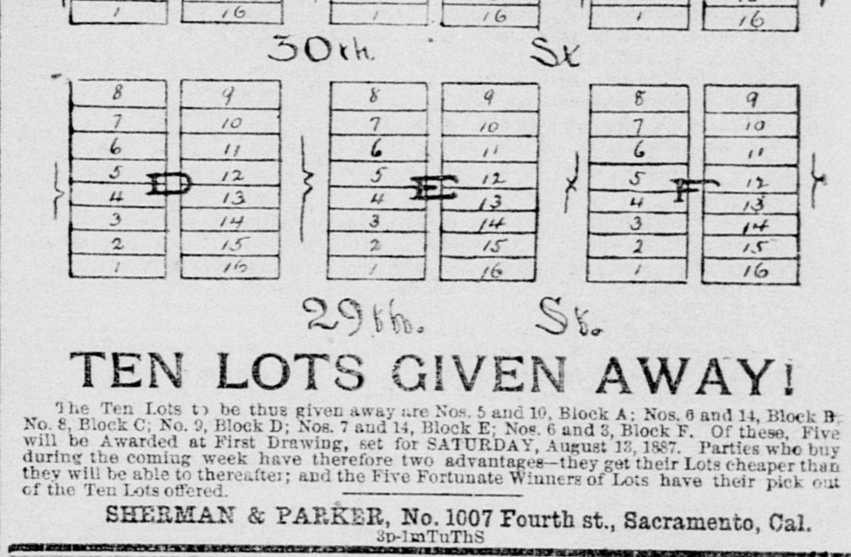
Sherman & Parker Tracts

Offer such very evident BARGAINS to investors and home-builders that the Lots have practically sold themselves. Forty-three have already been sold, but five more being needed to complete the sale of the first half. When these are gone, Five Lots will be given to the purchasers FREE, on condition that Houses be at once built on them.

The Drawing for the Five Lots is Expected to Take Place Saturday, Aug. 13, 1887.

THE PRICE WILL BE RAISED

At once thereafter to **$160** for inside Lots, and **$215** for corner Lots same terms as before, which raise the public will please take notice. City Water, Graded Streets and Suburban Trains make these Lots so much cheaper and more desirable than anything else in town, that they will stand and possibly receive a much greater raise than this before the Tract is disposed of. The fact that prices are being raised instead of lowered is eloquent of the demand for the property.



TEN LOTS GIVEN AWAY!

The Ten Lots to be thus given away are Nos. 5 and 10, Block A; Nos. 6 and 14, Block B; No. 8, Block C; No. 9, Block D; Nos. 7 and 14, Block E; Nos. 6 and 3, Block F. Of these, Five will be Awarded at First Drawing, set for SATURDAY, August 13, 1887. Parties who buy during the coming week have therefore two advantages—they get their Lots cheaper than they will be able to thereafter; and the Five Fortunate Winners of Lots have their pick out of the Ten Lots offered.

SHERMAN & PARKER, No. 1007 Fourth st., Sacramento, Cal.
3p-1mTuThS

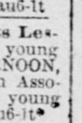
Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, and every affection of the **Throat, Lungs and Chest are speedily** and permanently cured by the use of

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. **CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED** by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials. The genuine is signed "I. Butts" on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Propr's, Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lily of the Valley Lodge, No. 11, D. of H., A. O. U. W., will meet in Grangers' Hall, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for general business. MRS. MICHAELS, C. of H.
MAMIE ASH, Recorder. au6-1t*



Stated Assembly of Sacramento Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, will be held at the Asylum, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning Sir Knights are courteously invited to attend. By order of
EDWIN GLOVER, E. C.
A. A. REDINGTON, Recorder. au6-1t

"A Trip to the Mountains and its Lessons."—Address on the above topic to young men by Moore Hesketh, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock, in Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Sixth street, near K. All young men welcome. au6-1t*

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Call at 1600 P street. au6-1t*

WANTED—TWO INTELLIGENT YOUNG women for canvassing useful articles; the right person can make $2 to $3 a day. Apply to-day at 2 P. M. at 309 J street. tf

TO LET—STORE NO. 317 J STREET, IN THE heart of the city; adapted for office or store; will be rented at lower rate if divided; 100-foot basement; backyard and entrance. Address JOHN EITEL, 317 J street. au6-1w*

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHERE-abouts of JOHN SOLDANNELLS. When last heard from, January 1, 1887, he was in Sacramento city. He is a native of Independence, Missouri, and about 25 years of age. Any person knowing of him will confer a favor by addressing his uncle, JAMES MARTIN, at Winters, Yolo County, Cal. au6-3t*

BIDS FOR POOL SELLING.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMmittee appointed, at the office of the State Agricultural Society, at Sacramento, up to 1 o'clock P. M.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1887,

For the privilege to sell Auction and Paris Mutual Pools at the State Fair of 1887.

The Committe reserve the right to reject any or all bids. No selling Pools on Heats, nor Bookmaking will be permitted.

The privilege will be awarded to the highest cash bidder. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash equal to 20 per cent. of the amount to be given.

All interested parties are invited to be present. By order of the Board.
L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. au6-td

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Real Estate!

THURSDAY..............AUGUST 11th,

At 12 o'clock noon,

At our Salesroom, No. 1014 Fourth st.,

Lots 1 and 2, being 160x160 feet, at the southeast corner of Seventeenth and F streets,

With a Two story House of Nine Rooms. The lot is subdivided as per diagram:

The house will be open for inspection Wednesday afternoon from 3 o'clock till dark and on morning of sale.

A. Leonard & Son,
W. H. SHERBURN, Auctioneer.

D. McKAY,

899 J Street..................Sacramento,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN HARness of all grades, Saddles and Collars, Horse Clothing, Robes, Whips, etc. We have on hand a large stock of Single Buggy Harness, all hand-made from $10 up. 1p

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WILL HEREBY TAKE NOtice, that I, G. M. PURCELL, am the sole owner of the patent of the Humboldt Washing Machine, and am the only person who can authorize the manufacture and sale of said Washing Machine in the following territory, to wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of Modoc county, and running thence to the headwaters of the Sacramento river, including said Modoc county; thence down the Sacramento river and along San Pablo, Suisun and San Francisco bays, including all the counties in the State of California east and south of said river and bays, except the county of Butte, and including the counties of Solano and Napa west thereof. Any person manufacturing, selling, buying or using said Humboldt Washing Machine in the said territory under the permission of or for Darius Finch & Son, or any other person whatsoever, will be proceeded against by me according to law. [au6-1t] G. M. PURCELL.

Spanish Merino Rams FOR SALE!

A very choice lot at reduced prices. Any person wishing Bucks, it will be to their interest to call or write to

J. H. GLIDE,
Sacramento, Cal.
1p1m

ORDINANCE No. 18.

An Ordinance for the Protection of Ducks in the County of Sacramento, California.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SACRAmento County do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October, of each year, in the county of Sacramento, to take, gather or destroy the eggs of any specie of ducks, or hunt, kill or destroy any specie of ducks in said county; and any person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 2. Every person who shall have in his possession, or shall sell, give away or expose for sale, any specie of ducks, at a time when it is unlawful to take the same, as provided by this Ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect fifteen days after its passage.

Dated August 5, 1887.
F. F. TEBBETS, Chairman.

Adopted August 5, 1887, by the following vote of the Board: Ayes—Ross, Bates and Tebbets.
[SEAL.] Attest: WM. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.
au6-15t

SNOWFLAKE PARK,

TWENTY-EIGHTH AND R STREETS,

SUNDAY, AUG. 7th

TWO GAMES!

AFTERNOON GAME.

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE.

HAVERLYS, of San Francisco,

—VS.—

ALTAS, of Sacramento.

Game Called at 2:15 P. M. sharp.

MORNING GAME.

AMATEUR LEAGUE.

E. and O. E's vs. C. P. R. R.'s.

Game Called at 11 o'clock sharp.

Admission, 25 cents, entitling spectator to both games; Ladies, Free. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Reserved Seats can be secured at C. S. Houghton's Bookstore. Hussar Band will furnish music. Fare (round trip), 15c. au6-1t

BASEBALL

Time Table!

Sunday, August 7, 1887.

TO MORNING GAME—Trains leave Depot at 10:45; stopping at Third, Tenth and Eighteenth streets.

TO AFTERNOON GAME—Trains leave Depot at 12:15, 12:35, 12:55, 1:15, 1:35, 1:55 and 2:40; stop at Third, Tenth and Eighteenth streets; leave Twelfth and B streets at 12:30.

FIRST TRAIN—Leaves Grounds at close of game, and runs to Depot without stopping.

SECOND TRAIN—Leaves ten minutes later, running to Twelfth and B; stop at Eighteenth, Tenth and Third streets.

THIRD TRAIN—Leaves fifteen minutes after Second Train, and makes same stops. au6-1t